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PROGRAMME OF TRIP

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plines crew. We have carefully examined her from stem to stern, and have made a number of short experimental trips upon her, and are convinced that she is staunch and seaworthy in every respect, and the and elegant Drawing-room, and additional sleep-ing accommodations will be provided at large expense.

CHARACTER AND SIZE OF THE

CHARACTER AND SIZE OF THE PARTY.

Every possible effort will be made to select a company which shall be, not simply morally and socially unexceptionable, but whose individual elements will harmonize, and in whiten each member will be able to add something to the general pieas, are and brofit. We hope to take with us a certain popular clergyman as Chaplain. We mean that no husband or lather shall have cause for hesitation in permitting his wife or daughters to accompany us, in case he cannot go himself. To this end references will be required from all applicants for lickets who are not known to us personally or by reputation, and we explicitly reserve the right to reject applications in cases where we deem the interests of the excursion demand it. The Steamer is licensed to carry 650 persons, and can do so comfortably and safely on ordinary occasions, but we shall limit our number to about 150, for two reasons; first, from necessity, as sleeping accommodations cannot be provided for more, and second, because the company will be pleasanter if small. With this number every one will have room enough and to spare, and can be secluded or not, as may be desired.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS. A first-class piano will be furnished, and a small orchestra or string band will probably be taken with us. We hope to have among our excursionists some well-known musicians, so that evening concerts can be arranged. A movable stage and curtain will be prepared, and charades, tableaux, and parlor dramatics oe given by the home talent of the party. As no treight-will be carried, all can take along whatever will help to amuse. There will be plenty of room for trunks, tents, ulankets, etc. PRICE OF TICKETS AND ACCOMMO-

PRICE OF TICKETS AND ACCOMMO-DATIONS.

The price of tickets has been fixed at \$50 each, including board for the round trip. This will entitle the holder to a single berth in stateroom. There will be slateroom accommodations for 100 persons. The stateroom accommodations for 100 persons. The staterooms will accommodate, some three and some four persons. A few tickets will be sold at a lower rate to those who are willing to put up with cots or hammocks. Children over 4 years old and under 14, half-price. Everything in our power will be done to make the excursion counfortable. As many have signified their desire to provide their own bed-linen and blankets, we would chagest that as many as can, do so. Everything will be safely guarded. The mattresses will nearly all be new.

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we shall have little dimenty in gathering our party.

Abundant references will be given by us to those who apply, either by letter or in person. No payment nequinks until after Ang 8.

Believing that there are many, who, like ourselves and the friends whom we represent, would neartily enjoy such a trup, if properly conducted, and that it would have a great advantage over any ordinary excursion, in that is could be made select, we have consented to assume its management. We have not undertaken it as a money-making speculation, nor do we proribes to take any risk of we have not undertaken it as a money-making speculation, nor do we profibe to take any risk of loss, to provide against which we shall not go unless 100 tickets are sold.

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Russia's Position, by Reason of the Recent Terrible Defeats.

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An Eye-Witness' Graphic Account of the Battle of Plevna.

Character and Extent of the Disaster to the Russians.

Their Army in a Thoroughly Demoralized and Shattered Condition.

The Forces South of the Balkans in Imminent Danger.

Gen. Gourka's Command Ordered to Return to Bulgaria.

The Russian Army in Asia Minor Largely Reinforced.

Greece Making Preparations to Take Part in the Conflict.

THE SITUATION. IT IS SO CRITICAL THAT RUSSIA MUST HASTE TO RETRIEVE LOST GROUND. By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., Aug. 4-4 a. m .-Few additional facts regarding the Loftchs. Plevna battle have been received here to-day. The total loss of the Russians is still stated at 6,000, which may be considered a sufficiently fair estimate, being so far below that originally claimed by the Turks. In regard to the effect of this decisive engagement, it may be seen that it alters the entire situation of the Russian and Turkish forces, or, rather, reverses their respective relations. come an imperative necessity for the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and for reasons political as well as strategical. Already alarm and gloomy forebodings fill the Rus sian press, and the people are haunted with

THE DERAD OF COMING EVIL. To fail in the present campaign, after such enormous preparations and showy beginstaunch and seaworthy in every respect, and the staunch and seaworthy in every respect, and the fastest toat on the Lakes. The forward part of ning, would be a contingency that All the Russias. It may be taken for granted that the Russian Government and the Imperial family are conscious of the absolute necessity of success, and will place the last regiment in the field. There is in prospect one of the most gigantic and flercely-con-

tested wars Europe has ever seen. Evidently the Turkish armies are far more numerous than the Russians expected. At Bucharest and Simnitza the officers persuaded themselves that the number of the Sultan's troops in Europe had been immensely exaggerated. There, a few days ago, they expressed themselves as convinced that there were only 90,000 Turks in Bulgaria. They have been by this time PAINFULLY UNDECRIVED.

The fact is that the Turkish forces have grown while the Russians have been preparing, and their calculations made in January, or even in April, will no longer hold. Reinforcements have been arriving at Constantinople from Egypt and the provinces, and these levies are now in the field, to check, if not roll back, the tide of

We have, then, at the present moment to sketch out a new description of the armies in the field, in accordance with the altered state of affairs. Gen. Krudener's army of between 40,000 and 50,000 is now broken up, and, unless reports are grossly exaggerated, almost disbauded, while Osman Pasha, with a Turkish army flushed with victory, occupies the line of the River Vid, with not a single Russian battalion between Plevna and Tirnova to oppose him.

of the long Russian line we hear of Mehe-met Ali in the field, with a force variously estimated, but supposed to comprise the best troops from the camp at Shumla, and certainly not less than 40,000 strong. Already he is said to have engaged the Russians at Rasgrad successfully, though the information at that point is not very complete. At any rate, he is prepared to fight the Russian army of Rustchuk, which is in this predicament: that if it marches to relieve Gen. Krudener it will TEAUNDRY,

20 W. Randolph-Sl.

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marches to relieve Gen. Krudener it will thus set free a considerable Turkish force now in Rustchuk. Meanwhile Gen. Zimmerman's corps in the Dobrudscha, said to have been increased by reinforcements of 50,000, is practically cut off from participation in the momentous evens now taking

may soon be expanded into something more than mere defeat. He appears to have taken the initiative, gaining thus a temporary advantage over Raouf, who fell back to Karabounes, but finleiness reinforced him, and

ogether drove Gen. Gourks back to Eskiself at Kazanlik, at the southern mouth of the Shipka Pass, but his position is exceedingly critical. Yet, while to night the balance of success seems to turn in favor of the Turks, there is no telling what may happen during the next few days. Skillful generalship may materially change the aspect of affairs. The Russians undoubtedly publicly proclaimed or not, there will be at once a general levy for

the Grand Duke should do now is to collect rapidly his scattered forces and operate the rear. Serdar Ekrem must inevitably be crushed providing this movement be made before he can effect a junction with Osman

THE RUSSIAN DISASTER. LONDON, Aug. 3.—A correspondent sends rom Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of LONDON, Aug. from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, which conveys a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. The correspondent is with Prince Schackoskoy's com-

And now all hope of success anywhere was dead. Nor did the chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoskoy had not a man left to cover his retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and CAPTURED THE BUSSIAN CANNON before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turk-

before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkiah shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova, and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. Streams of wounded, wending their painful way over the ridge, were incessant. The badly-wounded mostly lay

where they fell.

Later in the darkness the baleful sort of "Krankentraeger" swarmed over the battle-field in the shape of Bashi-Bazonks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moor rose the staff could hear from below on the

CRIES OF PAIN AND ENTREATIES FOR MERCY. and yells of bloodthirsty fanatical triumph. It was indeed an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming up the valley of the shadow of death below; whether there were, indeed, any at all to come. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of shell as it tore by us.

scream of shell as it tore by us.

THE SOUND OF RIPLE BULLETS

was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were stuck. The
detachment at length began to
come strangling up, but it will give an idea
of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radisbova, it had to be made up of men
of several regiments.

About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge,
leaving it littered with groaning men, and

leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently lest we should tread on the pros-trate wounded. We lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet, by reason of alarms of the Bashi-Bazouks swarming in among the scat-tered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been in the sadmight well be dreaded even by so dle since 6 on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble-field, and, making beds of reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alik

But we were not even then allowed to rest be-fore an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away.

upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away.
What in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks.

Gen. Krudener sent word in the morning he had lost severely, and could made no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the River Osma. There had been talk of his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have

fact that we have

NO TROOPS TO ATTACK WITH.

The most moderate estimate is that we have
lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our
three brigades,—a ghastly number,—beating
Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of
Gen. Krudener's losses. We, too, rely on the
Osma River about Bulgarent, and to the best of
our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova.
One cannot, in this moment of hurry and
confusion, realize all the possible results of this
stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Loreca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Schakoskoy's force as wrecked, as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not ten days since the Thirtieth Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition. Now what of it is left is

Now what of it is left is

DEMORALIZED AND SHATTERED.

So on this side of the Balkans there remains
but the Ninth Corps, already roughly
handled, once at Nikopolis and once at
Pievna, one division of the Eleventh Corps,
and the Rustchuk army. Now if the Rustchuk
army is marched to the west against Pievna,
then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose
on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One
cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance
over the Balkans is

over the Balkans is

SEVERBLY COMPRONISED.

The Russian strait is so bad that the acattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osma River.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac, and falling back on Bulgaria with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen. Skobelloff was very severely randled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.

out of his single infantry battalion.

THE ROUT.

The Dudy New' correspondent with Prince Schackosky's force, telegraphing from Simnitza under date of Aug. I, gives an account of the retreat. He says: The road from Pouredin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops wholly destitute of order; officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion and mostly without arms. At a narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and a complete block. Tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers' calechs, led horses and carts filled with wounded, all were jammed.

IN INDECRIBABLE CHAOS.

There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni, and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in bx-carts, severe cases in ambulances, and large numbers tramped as foot. Immense numbers of wounded

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

bad cases were mostly

LEFT WARRE THEY PRIL.

The staff officer with whose estimate I am inclined to agree think the whole force lost is between 6,000 and 7,000 men killed and wounded.

are for the time in a state of disorganization.

BASHI-BAZOUKS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Biela dispatch says Bashi-Bazouks have appeared near Sistora. They are thought, however, to be a mere detachment, not indicating the presence of any Turkish force.

Kazanlik is to be abandoned. Gen. Gourks is to be recalled and Gen. Mirsky to be summoned hither from Gabrovs. Everything on the other side of the Balkans will, in fact, be relinquished except the actual pass.

BRINFORCEMENTS.

REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says in addition to the reserve which since the commencement of the war have been continually sent southward, the whole Imperial Guard has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Bulgaria. The first detachment will start in a few

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special is published giv-ing an account of another defeat of the Rus-sians before Pievna on Wednesday.

REINFORCEMENTS.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Russian Minister of War directs all army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once dispatched to the Danube.

The Russian journals deny the Czar has sanc-tioned a decree calling the Landwehr to colors

THE DOBRUDSCHA.

THE BUSSIAN FORCES RETIRING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Bucharest correspelegraphs from the Dobrudscha; "We that Egyptian troops are reported to have ad-vanced to Beimreide, between Bazardjik and Medjidjie, and to be threatening Gen. Zimmerman's corps. This movement is meant to protect the rear of Mehemet All, who is near

Rasgrad."

A correspondent at Varna telegraphs under date of August 2 as follows: "The operations of the Russians in the Dobrudscha have come to a perfect stand-still. While one of theb columns stands on the high road from Medjidjik to Silistria, the second and main column, which had advanced towards Bazardjik, has again re tired to Medjidjie."

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

ERZEROUM, Aug. 3.—The Russian cer inforced by fourteen battallons of infar three field batteries, has resumed the of There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergukasoff has also been reinforced by five battalions of intantry, one battery, and a regime dragoons. The Russian right is marchi

ALLEGED MASSACRES.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The Greek Foreign Minister has sent a dispatch to the Minister at Constantinopie instructing him to verify the alleged massacres at Kavarna, and, if the victims are Greeks, to demand full redress and indemnity, as well as efficacious guarantees for the security of Christians.

Reports that negotiations have been ope for an alliance between Greece and Servia

WARLIKE.

A regiment of Engineers left last night for Lamia and another point on the frontier.

War is considered probable.

ATHENS, Aug. S.—A royal order has been issued nominating the staff of the Greek army, and commanders of the various brigades, regiments, and battalions.

GENERAL.

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—Prince Milan has ordered

BRIGHADE, Aug. 3.—Prince Milan has ordered out 3,000 militia to act as a frontier guard, and further empowering the Minister to make the necessary purchases for bringing the supply of war material to its full complement.

SWEDEN.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Political Correspondence states that Sweden, in view of the political situation, contemplates some military preparations.

WELLENLEY.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3.—Col. Wellesley, British attache, has been summoned home. It is stated that his relations with the Russian headquarters have lately heen most cordial.

REDIP PASHA VERY ILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Constantinople special reports that Redif Pasha has been suddenly taken ill. His physicians think he will not live a week. The suddenness of his filiness causes various rumors.

POTPT.

A dispatch from Alexandria says it is reported and generally believed that 6,000 more Egyptian troops are going to Constantinople.

A CONFIDENTIAL MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Bucharest correspondent reports that an Austran military attache left Biela Saturday. He has been intrusted with a confidential mission to the Emperor of Austria.

a confidential mission to the Emperor of Austria.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANAS.

The Time states that a telegram has been received at Portsmouth from the Admiralty ordering two Indian troops ships to be ready to embark 3,000 additional troops for the Mediterrancan if required by Saturday. The Serapis, Maisbar and Jumna will all be ready.

TURKISH TROOPS ORDERED TO VARKA.

A Vienna correspondent sends the following:

"I hear from Constantinople that twenty-five battalions of regular troops have been ordered from Batoum to Varna."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STAT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The recent scenes in the House of Commons have caused a serious split in the Home-Rule party. It is stated that it has been determined to propose Parnell as the nonorary President of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain in place of Butt. A meeting of the Home-Rule party is called to consider future action in regard to obstruction.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Mandard publishes the following in an official form: Sir Michael Hicks Beach will, we understand, become the First Lord of the Admiratity. The Hos. Mr. Plunkett, present Solicitor-General for Ireland, will succeed Sir Michael as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Numerous ciubs and departments have been closed because they are centres of a political propagands. Persecutions against newspapers continue.

GRANT.

ROSES, Aug. 3.—The Touriefs announces that Gen. Grant will arrive Sunday at Pallanass, on Lake Mangiore.

T. New York City.

TOILET SOAP.

ALL DRUGGISTS

TT. New York City. TON SALES. POMEROY & CO. AR WEEKLY SALE. Aug. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, we

NITURE RPETS. old Goods, General Mer ELISON, POMEROY & CO. UTTERS & CO. Co.'s Saturday Sale TTURE,

Sets, Bureaus, Wardrobea, frigerators, Mirrors, Engrav-ol Tables: Iron Safes, House-, &c., Saturday Morning at alesrooms, 118 & 120 wabab-BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers. P. GORE & CO., Ang. 4, at 9 o'clock. V. G. Crockery

sa, 32 Parior Suits, covered with pp. Terry, Hair Cloth, and Cata-lary Chairs, Sons, French, and Restricts of the Property of Restricts of the Catalysis of the Casa, French and German Plate ers and Chairs, Book Casa, Ward-Parior and Office Deska, Carpots, G. P. GOIKE & CO., Auccts. 48, 300 hs Upholsterors' Springs. L-TANKS. L TANKS
AND SHIPPING CARS,
4 40 West Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
TRED FOR CATALORUE.

11

Further Hints Regarding the Cleansing

Process in the Indian Bureau. Lightning Liable to Strike in Sev-

eral Unexpected Quarters. Sub-Treasurer Gilbert Qualified

to Resume Operations.

anothe Call for the Redemption of Five-

Twenties.

THE OFFICES.

THE OFFICES.

COMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE PRIVILEGED COMMENDATIONS.

Rectal Dispate to The Tribune.

TASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—An important ision has just been made by the Attorney-cral, who holds that recommendations for so on file in the departments are not matter ecord there, and cannot be inspected except hose personally interested, nor can copies traisbed upon application for use a evidence uses to which private citizens are parties, a less for publication. The decision is a upon application by Charles De Young, he San Francisco Chronicle, for certified as of the recommendations made by Scuator ent, of California, for use as evidence in an raching trial for an altered libel against the ne trial for an alleged libel against the

CHARGES AGAINST PEDERAL OFFICEROLDERS in the Pacific Coast, who, it is asserted, were commended, supported, and abetted by Sargent and Page. After making a number of efforts o obtain an indictment of the proprietors of the Chronicle for criminal libel in all the councies of the State, indictments were found by the Grand Jury of Eidora County against harles and W. H. De Young. It was proposed by the defense to use the recommendations in question to support the allegations menned. An application for permiss ertified copies of these recommendations were rest presented to the President July 16. An answer was returned to the communication, di-recting the representatives of the Chronicle in this city to make application to the heads of partment, whom the President

on was accordingly made in substantially the one torm to the different Departments, specing the officers appointed in California within e period indicated by the communication of Chronicle—1899 to 1877—by the

blent, and requesting certified copof the recommendations made
these parties to the suit. Before an answer
lock drawn up in the other Departments,
object of this application had come up for
ussion between the members of the Cabinet,
bina decided to be

plan decided to be guided by THE OPINION leved by Attorney-General Devens. Secre-Secreman, however, referred the application to this Department to the law officers of Treasury, and returned an answer in which reted among other things.

the Treasury, and returned an answer in which his stated, among other things:

I must decline to cause unvexamination to be made of the files of this Department in compliance with your request. I have further to say that the lion, Aaron A. Sargent appears to have been a member of Congress during all the time covered by your request. I am of the opinion that any official communication from a member of Congress to the head of this Department on the subject of appointments for persons to office in this Department comes within the description of a

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION.

cents for persons to office in this Peparameters is thin the description of a PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, disclosure of which would in general be prejudefal to the public intesest. Any communication rom any individual which is not official in its character is of the nature of private correspondence, and does not belong to the dies of the Department, and so is not of the description of records, papers, recuments of which copies are required or any borized to be published. Very respectfully, John Shirman, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SURVEYORSHIP.

THE NEW YORK SURVEYORSHIP.

THE NEW YORK SURVEYORSHIP.

THE Cabinet neglected again to-day to select
w Surveyor for the port of New York, in the
c of Gen. Sharpe. There is an inexplicable
sposition on the part of the Administration
ct promptly on important appointments.

The reasons which have heretofore exder saling to fill the vacancy caused by the place, and backing them up with letters and recommendations. The reorganization of the Custom-House, which it was thought could be better done under the bedt administration than under the new, has been complete, and it is understood that the fresident and Secretary of the Treasury have fully made up their minds not to reappoint the greent Surveyor. Every day that the change is now delayed leaves a great number of men a suspense, interferes with the efficient administration of the office, and encourages the literent candidates to make journeys to Washington for the purpose of looking after their see. It is now believed that no action will be lacen upon this case until after Secretary Evarts with the North, and he is expected to be assent during the greater part of the present atouth.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

EINTS REGARDING THE CLEANSING PROCESS

NOW IN OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Secretary ichurz denles that any injustice will be done to any person in the pending Indian investigation; hat both Commissioner Smith and Chief Clerk islipin will nave full opportunity to be heard, and as to Smith he says there are still no accuations against him. Schurz is very confident, sowever, that the Commission have discovered a great deal of important evidence relative to rascalities in the Indian service; that the evidence taken shows that men generally conceded to be honest have been imposed upon by shrewd rascals, and that to thoroughly circumvent the Indian ring an infusion of new blood is essential.

tisl.

Secretary Schurz makes no imputation upon the becausy and integrity of many of the old officers, but seems to think the policy of reform a requires were vision, greater breadth of information, and a more practical knowledge of the affairs of the world and men than has characterized some of the persons to whom important duties in the Indian service have long been intrusted. Mr. Schurz seems to think that there, are still those in the employ of the Government without whose aid many of the frauds committed would have been impossible.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SUS-TRESURER GILBERT QUALITIES.
Special Especial to The Tribuna.

WISHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Frank Gilbert urrived here to-day to receive his instructions as United States Sub-Treasurer at Chicago and to qualify. His bond was filed this morning, examined by the law and accounting officers, and approved by the Secretary, and Mr. Gilbert subsequently took the oath of office. He will enter upon his duties as soon as the money can be counted and the transfer made. A detail of clerks will be gottered from the Treasury to make the count. Mr. Gilbert in his bond qualibles in something over \$500,000.

JOKE'S SILVER REPORT.

Benstor Jones, of Nevgila, is still bere at work upon his silver report. He is giving it a great deal of careful revision, said it is not now certain whether he will have it printed before Congress meets. In addition to the report, there is a vast mass of testimony which would cover nearly 000 printed pages. The entire work, if published, would comprise two volumes. If a vast mass of testimony which would cover nearly 000 printed pages. The entire work, if published, would comprise two volumes. If a vast mass of testimony which would cover nearly one of the intention of Senator Jones to withhold the report until about the time of the latest possible information.

THE MERICAN QUESTION.

The Mexican annexationists have put forth the story that Gen. They not a to the pursuit of robotter and raiders crossing the Rio Grande; that his purpose was undoubtedly to delude Gen. Ord if the could into surrendering the substance of the claim made by the United States in defense of

must be allowed to follow the robbers and raid-ers as long as they could keep them in sight without worrying themselves overmuch about boundary lines, and that Gen. Trevino regards himself as having won a complete diplamate Gen. Spear, Communication

American Government.

Patent Refused.

Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, has refused to grant a natent to James Sargent, of Sargent & Greenleaf, to cover the employment of time-locks in connection with independent combination locks used upon safe and vault doors. The application of Mr. Sergent was a feature of the noted time-lock contest that mas been pending in the Patent-Office for years. Gen. Spear's action is based principally upon the fact that the suit instituted by the Yale Lock Company in the Sureme Court of the District of Columbia is being prosecuted to determine de novo the right of using the time lock in controversy. The Hall Safe & Lock Company of Chicago and Cincipanti, and about 3,000 banking institutions throughout the country, are interested in the result of the suit. throughot the suit.

After an investigation at the Interior Department, Gen. Kimball, the Surveyor-General of Utah, has been suspended. Great efforts have been made for his reinstatement by influential politicians, the mest prominent of whom is Attorney-General Devens, but the Secretary of the Interior is said to be unalterably opposed to

The Government has moved to dismiss the suit of the Lee neirs to recover the Arington Heights Cemetery on the ground that the Government has possession of the property under title of record.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Comptroller of the Currency declared a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, and a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank, Duluth. The dividends are payable as soon as the necessary schedule can be prepared.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The total amount of United States bonds held

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for the circulating notes of Nationa Banks is \$337,528,100.

Banks is \$337,528,100.

CALL FOR BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the fifty-fourth call for the redemption of ten millions of 5-30 bonds of 1885, seven millions of coupon and three millions of registered bonds, as follows: Coupons—\$50, Nos. 40,001 to 44,000; \$100, Nos. 60,001 to 76,000; \$500, Nos. 50,001 to 57,000; \$1,000, Nos. 55,001 to 96,000. Registered—\$50, Nos. 1,401 to 1,600; \$100, Nos. 11,901 to 13,100; \$500, Nos. 7,751 to 8,300; \$1,000, Nos. 25,101 to 27,400; \$5,000, Nos. 7,301 to 7,650; \$10,000 Nos. 11,751 to 18,550.

CABINET MEETING.

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The Cabinet session to-day was short, and no business of importance was done. There was a discussion of Utah matters, and the indictment of certain Mormon leaders in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre, the labor troubles, and matters pertaining to appointments in the territories.

ments in the territories.

Ex-Detective Bell, arrested last night on a requisition from the Governor of Texas on the charge of murder, was released to-day by Judge Humphries, of the District Supreme Court.

THE STRIKE

PENNSYLVANIA. THE WIOMING CAMPAIGN.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—No outbrea

deal of excitement, owing to the movements of the military, who have been distributed at vari-ous points. Gov. Hartranft has remained at his ous points. Gov. Hartrantt has remained at his headquarters on a special caron the Bloomsburg Road. Throughout the day he received dispatches and issued orders for the disposition of the troops. The Sixth Division, 1,500 strong, with several Gatling guns, are at Plymouth, where they were ordered from Scranton at midnight, and found the track obstructed with ties, stones, and iron rails, and the telegraph wires down at one point. No mob manifested itself, no arrests were made, and all has since been quiet. Trains have been running to-day on the Bloomsburg Road, but trips cease at dark, owing to the danger of attacks from bushwhackers.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD, the strikers being cowed by the presence of the military. A detachment of 300 troops from the Seventh Division was sent to Fairview, a station on the top of the mountain, where the striker have been assembled in considerable force and captured several freight cars detailed there This was considered the most dangerous point, but no demonstration was made. A mail and passenger train went down this afternoon, heavily guarded. During all the movements at the depot 2,000 people were looking on from neighboring bridges and house-tops, but no disorder occurred. THE SEVENTY-TWO PRISONERS

movements at the depot 2,000 people were looking on from neighboring ordges and house-tops, but no disorder occurred.

THE SEVENTI-TWO PRISONERS
lodged in jail last night will have a hearing tomorrow. They were interviewed to-day, and stoutly deny that they are rioters. From some of them were taken deadly weapons and bludgeons. They are mostly boys about 20, and have the appearance of desperadoes. In view of a possible attack, mining property and provision stores are closely guarded. There are now, within a radius of ten miles, about 4,000 State troops, and 1,000 more are expected to-night. Several batteries of artillery are with the army. There is a disposition to resume on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Road, but Receiver Lathron says that

ALL EMPLOYES ARE DISCHARGED,
and the Company will remain linective until further notice. A terrible accident occurred in the Hartford mine yesterday afternoon. The engine which runs the pump and fan for ventilating the mine having been stopped by the strikers, John Clinton undertook to start again, and descended the shalt to ascertain the amount of water in the mine, when the gas ignited from his lamp and exploided with a fearful force, burning him terraidy.

WILKESDARIES, Aug. 3.—Gen. Headekoper's command came and walkesbarre this atternoon by the Valley hoad trough Liston. Four companies were sent to Farkew and brought a freight train waten and been stopped by strikers. The mail train south, which was abandoned here Wednesday, was taken out to-day. The engine and twelve cars were liked with soldiers. A striker who assisted in stopping the mail train Wednesday was arrested to-day.

TEATHORS GRADED AND WIRES CUT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—According to dispatches received by the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, get trains through by guarding each one with troops. Obstructions are put on the track, and the wires are cut at a fight. Things are yet quiet at Plymouth. The wires are cut at that place, so we canget nothing from there. This morning some 4,000 troops are here

operations this morning, the miners in the outlying collieries are reported to be restless and dissatisfied.

NECESSARIES FORWARDED.

PRILADELPHIA, AUZ. 3.—The Commercial Exchange forwarded this morning 200 pairs of shoes, 300 canteens, and 300 inaversacks to tien.

Loud, Second Brigade, First Division, to be distributed among his command at Scrantor.

MAUCH CHUNK, AUZ. 3.—No freight trains were moved on the Lehigh Valley Ranicad except on the main line from Feam Haven to Easton, and Branches. Considerable coal was sent south on the New Jersey Central, but no other trains started.

SCRANTON, AUZ. 3.—The reeling among the working classes over the affray of Wednesday is intense, and threats are freely indulged in against the members of the posse comitatus. The funerals of the men killed in the riot took place to-day. There was a large demonstration, but no disturbance. The miners manifest no desire to return to work, and several men on their way to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western car-shops were threatened, and returned to their homes. Every industry of any consequence in the valley is now idle, with no sign of early resumption.

ing the law, which he undoubtedly thought was more needed here probably than in Chicago. In the case of Savres, Scretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotivo Firemen, the Judge held the evidence to be insufficient to warrant punishment in such summary proceedings as trial for contempt. There was doubt of his actual interference, although the Court Dlainly showed its full belief of his syncathy with and part in getting up the strike. He was held to recognizance for good behavior for one year. IN THE OTHER CASES,

ifteen in number, the COURT sentenced each to three months' imprisonment, the County Jails in this, in Jefferson, in Dearborn, and in Bartholomew Counties being selected. This takes the prisoners away from the localities where they reside. During the delivery of the decision Judge Drummond was at times so earnest as to almost rise from his chair. The effect of the action of the Court is these cases is felt to be very salutary. The prisoners were all ably defended, and the Court listened to all testimony carefully and fully.

的数据

CLEVELAND. C., Aug. 3.—The Lake Shore freight-house men resumed work this morning. The only class of employes now out are the shopmen, about half of whom have already sig nified their readiness to go to work to-morrow

nified their readiness to go to work to-morrow morning. Freight trains were sent out from Collinwood this morning. There was no disturbance. By to-morrow noon freights on the Lake Shore will be running regularly. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Company started freight trains at 10 o'clock last night, and are now running them on regular time.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—During therecent railroud strike. Cleveland and Toledo were the only two points in Obio which called on Gov. Young for United States troops. rits reply to those requests was pointed and pithy. He answered "I will never call for United States troops until every man in Ohio has been whipped." Rather than call on the militia the blockade remained until yesterday, when 200 citizens armed and ass sted in starting trains at Toledo. At Clevelend other forces were brought to bear which started the movement of trains. Gov. Young has received the following congratulatory letter:

NEWARK, Aug. 3, 1877.—To Gov. Young The Newtone, Pollowing congratulatory in the Newtone, has received the following congratulatory letter:

Newark, Aug. 3, 1877.—To Gov. Young: The
blockade at Bellsire was raised this morning, and
all trains on our entire line are moving. The great
strike having ended, it affords me pleasure to
tender to you and the officers and men under your
command my sincere thanks. The best evidence
of their discipline and courage is the fact that, notwithstanding Newark was the most formidable
point in the State of the strike, here as well as all
points over our line violence has been suppressed
and order fully restored without loss
of life or property. I am glad to attest to
your firmness and excellent judgment, and to your
ability to maintain the bonor and peace of our glorious State.

W. C. Quinky,
General Manager of Transportation, Ohlo Division
Baltimore & Ohlo Railroad.

MORE LAWLESSNESS.

The coal-hoppers belonging to the Straitsville Coal & Mining Company at New Straitsville were burned last night by the striking miners. Great fears are entertained that this is but the beginning of a reign of terror in the vicinity, there being three other companies who have men in the strike.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

NO MAILS LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Mr. Vail, Suports that during the strikes there was not single letter or newspaper lost. This is due to the intelligent and faithful labors of the man-agers and employes of the Railway Mail Ser-vice. During a portion of the strike it some-times became necessary to transport the mail

the mob.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Some of the Treasury officials think that had the strike continued for two or three days more there would have been a serious panic in the country, as it has been ascertained that the New York banks had decided to refuse to loan any money upon collatersis. As this resolution was made at the very end of the strike, it did not become necessary for the banks to put it into effect.

ILLINOIS. LA BALLE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—United States Marshal Hildrup, having notified Receiver Plant that the property of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company in this city was in the hands of the United States Court, and would be protected, if necessary, by United States troops, the Receiver aforesaid to-day issued notice that he does not intend to be governed by the action he does not intend to be governed by the account of any mass meeting or association of workingmen, and that if, when he gets ready to resume operations, any persons wish to work for him on his terms, they may do so, and will be protected in accordance with the order of the Court.

ULTIMATE AMERICA.

Lecture at the Tabernacle by the Rev. Joseph Cook.

A Good Word for Chicago by Way of a Prelude.

Physical Features of America---The Population of the Future.

The Causes of the Recent Riots --- How to Prevent Their Recurrence.

An andience quite large in numbers and em-imently respectable in tone assembled at the Tabernacle last evening to listen to the Rev. Joseph Cook's lecture on "Ultimate America." Had it not been for the excitement attending the recent strike in this city, this lecture would have been delivered on the 24th of July. The postponement, however, while it may have disappointed some who had made their arrangeneats to go that evening, was rather a for nate occurrence than otherwise, the present de lightful weather having the effect of calling out

a larger audience than would probably have come together two weeks ago.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. T. W. Harvey, and was received with appiause. He plunged into his subject in his characteristic way with the following GLANCE AT CHICAGO:

Chicago thinks much of herself and the world.

Chicago thinks much of herself, and the world thinks much of Chicago, but what do the Supreme Powers think of this city? Their opinion ought to be ours. They know, as well as we, that in Chicago Europe and America look with amazement on square miles of palatial streets, standing on the very shore where seventy years ago the crooked amphibians, and the wolf, and the savage lay among the reeds. The Supreme Powers know, as well as any citizens here, that you have 1,900 acres of any citizens here, that you have 1,900 acres of parks and thirty-three miles of drives over over which the Indian trail ran within the memory of men now living. The Powers above understand as well as we that the bison tracks are hardly yet washed out on the prairies where now railroads concentre themselves in such a manner as to make this city the greatest railroad centre on the planet. It is understood in Heaven that you have thirty-four miles of water frontage on a sluggish river, out of which the wake of the Indian cance has hardly faded. But I think that up vonder my friends, more serious questions. which the wake of the Indian canoe has hardly faded. But I think that up yonder, my friends, more serious questions are asked concerning this city than any concerning the height of its warehouses or the length of its railways. All these things, it is known up yonder, we need, but of these things, it is known up yonder, we need, but of these things those Supreme Powers never have shown themselves very greatly proud. Old Tyre had all these, and she is forgotten. Sidon had all these, and is at among her rums a year or two ago and saw that wealth is only a candlestick, and that something far higher must be the candle seen from afar in history. Palmyra had all these, or their equivalents, and she too is forgotten. This building is more venerable to me than any Cathedral, because the atmosphere in this temple has been in months not long past such that I can well suppose that if it were to be the atmosphere of our future the Supreme Powers who know what is to come would predict peace for our land, would predict wealth for it, would predict honor for it, and would make us sure tonight that no explosive riff-raif riots will ever put out the light that stands here in the golden candlestick of enterorise, and industry, and wealth. But unless an atmosphere filled with reverence, with things intellectual, spritual,—religious, in a word,—shall fill the Northwest, who knows that the glory of your material civilization will be remembered 5,000 years hence any more than greater glories have been remembered in time past! You say that it is geographical position that has made Chicago great.

You say that it is the position on the edge of

great.

I DENT THAT THEORY TO BE CORRECT.

You say that it is the position on the edge of the prairie, on the edge of the great lake, which has made this city great. Handn't Constantinople a fine position, and is she great! If the Turks had had these sands of Lake Michigan, we would not have had Chicago. The Turks have had the banks of the Bosphorus ever since 1453. They have had the fat lands of the Black Sea and the Danube, where wheat fields rivaling your own stretch from the rising to the setting sue, and those lands have grown leaner under their rule. We know very well that it must be that some other force than the Turkish ones have been to work here. Of course your geographical position is the basis of

of the funited States Court, and would experienced, if secarcy by United States troops, the control of the states of the state of the states o

but just begun; he should, in short, have taken counsel with Orion, as that constellation shall stand in the zentin shaking his locks of siderial fire above the Amazonian palms when the stars have wheeled and burned another ten bundred years—for then, and then only, would be have

of the world.

1. This continent is narrow. Hence the ocean winds water it well. The Old World is wide. Hence the ocean winds water it poorly. Sahara, Arabis, Persia, Central Thibet, are almost or wholly rainless. We have no Sahara, no Arabis, no Persia.

Arabia, Persia, Central Thibet, are almost or wholly rainless. We have no Sahara, no Arabia, no Persia.

2. In the New World the mountain chains on the east side of the continent are low; in the Old World the mountain chains on the east side are high. But the earth rolls east; and, therefore, the trade-winds blow west. The permanent winds of the globe, bearing the fertilizing exhalation of the ocean, breathe always out of the morning. They impinge upon the breast of the continents on the side of the sunrise. High mountain chains on that side admit them to the New. If the Himalayas and the Mountains of the Moon stood on the west side of Africa. Sahara would cease to be a desert. If the Anacos to the the New. If the Himalayas and the Mountains of the Moon stood on the west side of Africa. Sahara would cease to be a desert. A branch of the trade wind breathes through the West Indies into the Gulf of Mexico and ascends the Mississippi Valley. Guyot says that if that Gulf had a chain of mountains on its north side as the Mediterranean has, that valley would be almost rainless.

3. As the more important wind blows from the east, ours is the continent of wet, ocean winds, the Old World of dry land winds. It is a dry land wind that makes Sahara; and this land is made dry by the breath of the Old World and its height on the east. Under the tropics, the Old World receives seventy-seven inc.es of water by the year; America, 115.

4. The New World, therefore, as Guyot has shown, is the humid, the Old World the arid side of the globe.

5. America, therefore, has great, the Old World small, river systems. There is no position in which the Mississippi could be placed in Europe, south of St. Petersburg, and find room. Join in one current the Lena, the Oby, the Amoor, the Yang-tee, the Hoang-ho, the Yeosesi, the Indus, and the Ganges, and these eight principal rivers of Asia do not carry to the ocean as much water as the Amazon.

6. America, therefore, has great, the Old World the great plain extending from Norway to Kamschatka

7. America is a concave, the Old World a convex, continent. Our mountain chains run north and south; those of Asia and Europe cast and west. Ours, therefore, have the sun on both sides, and culture with us can climb the mountains; those of the Old World have the sun on the south side, and on the north side are comparatily infertile.

8. Cooling mlets of the ocean, like the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, are found in America under the equator; but the bottest regions of the Old World are distinguished by distance from the ocean. The Mediterranean lies too far north to be of much service to the Old World's fertility as the Gulf is to that of the New; and it is, besides, shut in by the Aspa and Sahara.

9. America is high and the Old World low, under the equator. The table-lands of Mexico and of Brazil are comparatively cool, although in the tropics; but Sahara is so low that it might be, as it ought to be, made a navigable sea, by a channel from the Mediterranean or the ocean.

10. The New World is marrow under the equator; the Old World is wide there. The fertility of the New, therefore, losse less than that of the Old by tropical scorthing. The equator, it is true, bangs under Orlon, directly above the mouth of the Amazon. But the

after the year 2000 our population will increase only 1 per cent annually; or less rapidly than that of England and Prussis to-tiav, and that to the year 2000 all America, now having \$4,000,000, will possess ouly 100,000,000 of inhabitants, we should have in 2100, 200,000,000; in 2200, 400,000,000; in 2200, 800,000,000. The capacity of the continent is supposed to be equal to the support of \$3,000,000,000.

CALL SUCH NUMBERS EXTRAVAGANT; it is yet certain that these calculations fall short of those which average German, Scottish, and English scholarship is now making as to the future of America. I am little indebted to this foreign discussion, for it seems incautions. An authority like the very latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, just issuing from the press, summarizes the best investigation Europe has given to this topic by these amazing words: "If the natural resources of America were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3,600,000,000 of inhabitants,—a number nearly five times as great as the entire mass of human habites now avertime more received. words: "If the natural resources of America were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3,600,000,000 of inhabitants,—a number nearly five times as great as the entire mass of numan beings now existing upon the globe! What is even more surprising, it is not improbable that this prodigious population will be in existence within three, or at most four, centuries." I think these dates unwisely chosen. I am aware of but three methods of estimating the future of our population. We may take as a standard of judgment either the capacity of our soil, or the law of growth ascertained by our own experience, or the law of increase exhibited by other parts of the world. Two of these methods I have already used; but take the last, and to what astonishing results it leads! "a was the standard employed by De T lile. Europe, under the bayonet and the ...non-wheel, and the hoofs of war, charging in squadron after squadron; Europe, which sent haif the population of Germany to death in the thirty years' war; Europe, staggering under a thousand impediments inherited from the Middle Ages, and unknown and likely to remain unknown in America; Europe, from Charlemagne to Napoleon, smitten, seared, peeled, and sliced, has yet attained an average population of eighty inhabitalts to the square mile. Will America have a narder fate in the next than Europe has had in the last ten centures! What shall hinder all America from ultimately having as large an average population as aff Europe? But we have 15,000,000 of square miles and Europe only 3,000,000. Look forward, then, to a population in America equal to the average of that of Europe, that is, to 1,300,000,000.

With whatever Relescope I sweep the horizon, I, for one, stand in awe. I set no dates. I seek

then, to a population in America equal to the average of that of Europe, that is, to 1,300,000,000.

With whatever released I sweep the horizon, I, for one, stand in awe. I set no dates. I seek to establish approximately no definite numbers. I assert only that America can sustain a larger population than Europe, Asia, and Africa taken together; that since it can, probably it ultimately will; that we may expect as large an average population as Europe now possesses; that America is, therefore, yet in its infancy; that for these immense numbers of the human family we stand in trust; and that the age, therefore, has not yet ceased to be a crisis.

It would have been worth something at Thermopyle to have foreseen Salamis; and at Austerlitz, Sedan; and at Runnymede, America. It would have been worth something to Paul, when he went out of the Ostian gate to die, to have foreseen Constantine, and Augustine, and Luther, and churches on which the sun never sets. It would have been worth something at the parting from Delift Haven, or among the secreted graves on Plymouth Hill, to have foreseen the savages shut up behind the Mississippl. and church bells mingling their murmurs with the Pacific seas. But, undoubtedly, God's plans for the future are as majestic as those for the past; and so it ought to be worth something now to foresee what can be in America, and, therefore, probably will be.

America will sustain a greater population than the combined populations of Europe, Asia, or Africa, and yet America is in the greater population than the combined populations of Europe, Asia, or Africa, and yet America is in the greater.

the combined populations of Europe, Asia, or Africa, and yet America is in the gristle.
Your conflicts between labor and capital have, as yet, hardly opened the eyes that belong to puling infancy. You say the eyes glare and are blood-shot. What will be the condition of our civilization when those eyes are those of wayward youth, of stalwart, maddened manhood if your riff-raff rioters, if your loafers, if all those who forget that it takes two to make a bargain, it the drones and sneaks who are at the bottom of the city,—I am not talking against the workingman, but I am talking against the workingman, but I am talking against their worst enemy,—Ii all these were to-day tasing advantage of what was, periaps, a lawful cessation of labor on the part of the largely-taxed workingmen; if the Governors of four great Commonwealths had to call on the National Government for a d, and succeeded in putting down riot, not by the militia, but by our half-starved, inadequately paid regular army; if you did that in this little attack, what will you do when we have a population of 200 to the square mile! It is our duty to see these matters with the eyes of men who look forwards as well as backwards, and in these Centennial years no man-can look backward with adequate reverence who does not look forward with a prescience telescopic and microscopic.

Mr. Cook want on to say that the fire con-

trolling agencies in this country were the Church, the parior, the press, politics, and the character of the population. In speaking of

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was nothing strong in a republic but Almight

HARVEST NOTES.

NEBRASKA.

cial Dispatches to The Tribune, CITT, Pawnee Co., Aug. 3.—The corn is laid by, and the early tasseled out. Caus are good and all in sbock. Wheat is being out, but injured some by chintz bugs.

Jamestown, Dodge Co., Aug. 3.—Barley all cut, and good. Oats ready to harvest. Grasshoppers fly thick every other day, but do not light. Weather very fine.

Nonrolk, Madison Co., Aug. 3.—Barley all

Nonrole, Madison Co., Aug. 8.—Barley all secured. Fair crop. Oat and wheat harvest just commenced. Both will give an abundant yield. Corn doing finely. Planted June 1 is now five to six leet high.

EIGHT-MILE GROVE, Cass Co., Aug. 3.—Oats good and heavy. Never better. Wheat good. Some threshing. Berry very good.

JUNIATA, Adams Co., Aug. 3.—Harvesting. Small grains very good. Corn promises a large crop. No signs of 'hopports. Everything is lovely.

Small grains very good. Corn promises a large crop. No signs of 'hoppers. Everything is lovely.

Creichton, Knox Co., Aug. 3.—Barley harvested. Crop fine, and heavy. 'Hoppers have dropped here in great numbers, hearing the grain down, but do not appear to est much. Corn making a rayid growth.

Mapleyhlle. Dodge Co., Aug. 3.—We shall commen. e cutting spring wheat this week; quality unusually good, and yield also.

Tairfield. Clay Co., Aug. 3.—We shall commen. e cutting spring wheat this week; quality unusually good, and yield also.

Tairfield. Clay Co., Aug. 3.—Ry threshed. Yields from twenty-five to forty bushels per acte. Barley we think will go from thirty to fifty bushels. Wheat will average over twenty bushels. None threshed yet.

Carleton, Thayer Co., Aug. 3.—In the midst of spring wheat harvest. Grain very good. Osts about all cut. Corn looking well. Have just had a fine rain.

Goldrinser, Saline Co., Aug. 3.—Barley just harvested. Color good, and yield fair. Cutting spring wheat. Oats not quite ripe. Corn from three to seven feet high.

Palo, York Co., Aug. 3.—'Hoppers are flying in the air most every day. None have stooped bere. We are just harvesting spring wheat.

Will telegraph soon again results.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Washington, Washington Co., Aug. 3.—Oats extra good. Will be sixty-five bushels to the acre. Spring wheat the best in five years. Corn crop best ever raised. Early rossting-ears in the market. Threshing commenced with good results. Farmers hauling old wheat and corn to market, as we had a large surplus. Manhattan, Riley Co., Aug. 3.—Oats are the heaviest crop harvested for years. Sarley and spring wheat good. Most of the grain in stack. Not much threshing done yet.

StockDall, Riley Co., Aug. 3.—Small grain about all in stack. Corn doing well. Plenty of rain. Summer has been very cool.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Aug. 3.—Barley and

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Aug. 3.—Barley and oats are splendid. Some few crops of winter wheat threshed. Yield from twelve to twasty bushels to the acre. Most of the grain will stand in stack until it sweats.

BAVARIA, Saline Co., Aug. 3.—Corn earing well. No threshing done yet. ex ept winter wheat. Hauling it to market. Grain all in stack. Weather wet.

COPTONWOOD FALLS, Chase Co., Aug. 3.—Spring wheat good. Oats the best ever harvested. Will go seventy-five bushels to the acre. Barley good. Timely and copions rains are making everything that the farmers could desire.

BAXTEE SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., Aug. 3.—What oats have been liarvested have gone on the market at 15 cents per bushel. No fall wheat threshed yet. Corn doing well. No one pig in the county to twenty acres to consume the surplus. Heavy rains have made everything fine.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., Aug. 3.—Oats are all cut and mostly stacked. An extra crop Treshing mean acres to make the last of the stacked.

Vegetable kingdoms are in a rejoicing mood.

JOWA.

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

Oakfield, Addubon Co., Aug. 8.—Barley all harvested. Some threshed. Large yield. Oats nearly harvested. Will go from forty to serenty-five bushels to the acre. Just commencing on our wheat. Good. Think the county will average twenty bushels.

GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., Aug. 3.—Wheat harvest has fairly commenced. The quality is good and the crop more than an average. Corn will be heavy. The whole prospects are very encouraging.

Danville, Des Moines Co., Aug. 3.—Spring wheat cut. Fair. Oats good. Well filled. Corn doing well. Had fine rain, which was much necited.

SpringDals, Cedar Co., Aug. 3.—Oats will average flity bushels per acre. Spring wheat filteen. Considering the season our crops are a great deal better thanker had expected.

Sac City, Sac Co., Aug. 3.—The 'hoppers are upon us again, but are not doing very much damage. They are flying over in a southeast direction in countiess millions. Barley har vested. But hittle wheat cut yet.

Orient, Adair Co., Aug. 3.—Oats splendid and will turn from forty to sixty bushels to the acre. Spring wheat good. Barley all in stack. Corn is looking well.

Nevinville, Adams Co., Aug. 3.—in the midst of spring-wheat harvest. Quality of grain bestever known. Oats good and heavy. Flat good.

Sandent's Blutt, Woodbury Co., Aug. 3.—Wheat harvest just commenced. Wheat will ge from sixteen to twenty bushels. Oats from forty to firty. Weather fine.

Bennon, Mills Co., Aug. 3.—Wheat in the best for five years. Oats and wheat are all cut and in the shock. Barley all in the stack and good color.

Estheryfile, Emmet Co., Aug. 3.—Commenced cutting wheat and oats. Rye all cut. Some threshed. Yield from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. Quality very good weather very fine for all kinds of work.

Colax, Jasper Co., Aug. 3.—Harvest commenced. Grain good and plump. Wheat averaging from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre. Oats beavy. Farmers buoyant.

METHO

Third Day

Arrival of I

Addresses by

meeting was The principal event of Dr. and York, the celebra or, by inv

services in the the text found chapter of Pau Let this mind Jesus.

and then the mone that washed limited to tares. A short ruces Tabernacie ser o'clock.

There is a the old, familiar by the congregas aderably-increasfered by the ReD. Shepard, of chapter of Isam pel Service with the text the verse of the six of Paul to the Candy are not the price. The Bidwell strife among things of the six opinion regardinal points opinion regardinal points of the six opinion regardinal points of t

time that Lot a opinion regards All points of copessasion of a present part of the procession of a present part of the boy's packet found to contain marble, a brother articles o value of which of older heads, to the little fell the owner of the twith as pealed his property. Vanderbilt to b marbles, and procession procession procession of the property of the proper

republic but Almight

handling, saying that he high salary, not for his late railroading, but for itimate railroading. "[Apre the most infamous, red on under the legitimate railroading in there were great railroad Princes of integrity. But strikes and the inquiry set railroads would simply be realized. is would simply be would be turned to the public ever prosper long its ledgers read by [Applause] o have its ledgers read by copie. [Applause.]
of the hard condition of his nose to the grindman in the children to school out rags, and said that if day he thought He would mall cords. And if He be used by the public and for manual labor, greedy itons, the temporary loss, tariff laws, a paper curd united to cause hard in the later and more series the remedies? Mounted increase in the army was a ware clamoring for retire. [Applause.] rhaps national bureaus of and boards of arbitration, are proposed and warmly serian reverence for the sen must be got rad of, cultivated for the Lausa, the Lincolna Apmust see to it that were the standards as become evident before ready so, that cultives must tick or yield to them. clos or yield to them.
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ST NOTES.

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Corn doing well. No
ty to twenty acres to conHeavy rains have made ev-

n Co., Ang. 3.—Outs are all stacked. An extra crop running to their fullest caring out from thirteen to to the acre. Corn is look-

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rest. Quality of grain best good and heavy. Flas

, Woodbury Co., Aug. 3.—commenced. Wheat will go by bushels. Oats from for-ra, Aug. 3.—Wheat is the Oats and wheat are all cut ariey all in the stack and

amet Co., Aug. 3.—Grassof y over. Now on their
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acret. Quality very goodrall kinds of work.
b., Aug. 3.—Harvest comland plump. Wheat avereighteen bushels per acres buoyant.

DIANA. DIANA.

See to The Tribuse.

to Co., Aug. 3.—Threshing best (winter) is urning out lifty. Largest crop we have sounty.

Co., Aug. 3.—The harvest hreshing out from fifteen of the acre. Wheat, osia, ever better. Corn is com-

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and perhaps this attraction will be a sufficient excuse to draw some would-be invalids to this charming spot.

The principal event of yesterday was the advent of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Palmer, of New York, the celebrated evangelists, whose great revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediately upon arriving at the seene of action, this worthy old couple rolled, up their sleeves, so to speak, and went to work. They were satisfied that there were souls on that camp-ground that needed saving, and they were bound to win.

There have been many fresh additions to Lake Binff within the past week or two, of people and families who have come to remain for a lew weeks and enjoy the cool, refreshing breeze which plays about the creet of the lofty bluffs in a manner not to be dramed of in the city. Camping out is a luxury, but it becomes monotonous when one has to ge. up in the middle of the night to steal blankets off a beighbor's cot while he is sleeping to keep from irrezing to death. But it isn't absolutely necessary for a person to do this, for, by investing a very small amount of capital, he may live in luxury at the hotel on the grounds, which is run in first-class style. All parties who desire to make Lake Bluff a temporary home during the suitry month of August would do about the right thing to apply to Mr. W. S. Harrington immediately, so that this gentleman, who has the management of the concern, can make suitable arrangements.

There were the usual evening services in the Taoernacle Thursday evening, commencing at 8 o'clo. k. There were a goodly number present, considering the lact that a great many went away on the evening trains.

A prayer-meeting was held in the First Church chapel at 7 o'clock.

The Rew. William A. Spencer, assistant pastor of the First Method:st Church, conducted the services in the Tabernacle, and preached from the text found in the fifth verse of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philpianes:

Let this mind b

part would do about the right blink to a long the property of the W. S. Harrington innuediately, so that this grulleman, who has the management of the concern, can make suitable arrangements.

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The Rev. William A. Spencer, assistant pistor of the First Methodats Church, conducted the arrivos in the Tabernacie, and preached from the text found in the fifth verse of the second control of the

o'clock.

There is a fountain filled with blood, the old, familiar hymn was sung clear through by the congregation, who had assembled in considerably-increased numbers. Frayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Rev. Robert D. Shepard, of Chicago, read the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, the 117th hymn of the "Gospel Service" was sung, and then came the sermon.

mon.

The Rev. Dr. Bidwell, of Buffalo, announced as his text the last clause of the nineteenth verse of the sixth chapter of the First Epistic of Paul to the Corinthians:

verse of the sixth chapter of the First Epistie of Paul to the Corinthians:

And ye are not your own, for ye are bought with the price. Therefore, giorify God in your spirits, which are God's.—1. Oor., vi., 19-20.

Dr. Bidwell reviewed the great causes of strife among the men of the earth from the time that Lot and Abraham had a difference of opinion regarding a certain well to the present. All points of controversy had hinged upon the possession of certain lands and territory, ownership, and principles of property. A little boy who comes into possession of his first pants with pockets was a fair example of the extract of this principle of ownership. If an inventory of the boy's pocket should be taken, it would be found to contain spools, cords, an old knile, a marbie, a broken top perhaps, and many other articles of boys' merchandise, the use and value of which was beyond the comprehension of older heads. But the same principle clung to the little fellow all through his life. He was the owner of this boy-property, and he watched it with as jealous an eye as a man would guard his property. The same principle prompted Vanderbilt to hoard his spools, and cords, and marbles, and put them into his pocket when he was a boy, that now induced him to hoard things of greater value. Now, instead of putting spools and marbles into his pockets, he put railroads, and steamboats, and hotels, and bonds, and money there. Everything appeared to hinge upon the ownership of property.

No honest man would knowingly consent to

METHODIST DRUIDS.

Third Day of the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

Arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, the Well-Known Revivalists.

Serms by the Rev. Br. Bidwell, of Buffale-Ged's Preperty in Han.

Addresses by Prominent Clergymen of the Denomination.

The third day of the Lake Bluff annual camp meeting was not much more of a success, so far as numbers are concerned, than the second, though there were probably quite as many on the grounds. To-day and to-morrow are looked forward to as the great days, and it is also thought that each day from this to the close. Well-well buff, and perhaps this attraction will be a sufficient excuse to draw some would-be invalids to this chartaing spot.

The principal event of yesterday was the advent of Dr. and Mrs. W.-C. Palmer, of New York, the celebrated evangelists, whose great revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediatel proposer of servine work, that you have strength to revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediately upon arriving at the second of the portion of the principal event of yesterday mas the advent of Dr. and Mrs. W.-C. Palmer, of New York, the celebrated evangelists, whose great revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediately upon arriving at the second of the son of the principal event of yesterday mas the advent of Dr. and Mrs. W.-C. Palmer, of New York, the celebrated evangelists, whose great revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediately upon arriving at the control of the principal event of yesterday was the advent of Dr. and Mrs. W.-C. Palmer, of New York, the celebrated evangelists, whose great revival work, especially that of the latter, every person interested in the cause of religion is familiar with. Immediately upon arriving at the control of the principal

nniess you yield.

Dr. Bidwell delivered a very powerful and effective sermon, and held his audience spell-bound until he finished, and while a verse or two of

Alas! and did my Savior bleed,
And did my sovereign die?

was being sung several unbelievers came forward to the "anxious seat" to be prayed for, with streaming eyes and heads bowed down.

Earnest prayer was offered up, a benediction, and the breturen labored with the new converts.

During the intermission

A PRAYER-MERTING

During the intermission

A PRAYES-MEETING

was held in the First Church Capel at balf-past
I o'clock, the pavilion being filled to overflowing. The celebrated evangelists, Dr. and Mrs.
Paimer, of New York, led the devotions.

At half-past 2 o'clock the afternoon services
opened. There appeared to be no great addition
to the andience.

After the customary singing and prayer, the
Rev. S. H. Adams. of Centenary Church, delivered a sermon, of which the following is a brief
extract:

For our God is a conscious.

For our God is a consuming fire. —Hebrews, zil.

the guidance of this description is an exceedingly interesting feather of the day's programme.

At half-past 4 a children's meeting was held in the First Church chapel, and was conducted by Mrs. Jennie Caldwell.

The programme of services for to-day will be as follows: At 8 a. m., prayer-meeting; 9 a. m., Class-leaders' Convention; 10:45 a. m., preaching by the Rev. Dr. Everts. of Chicago; 3:30 p. m., preaching by the Rev. Dr. Everts. of Chicago; 4 p. m., woman's meeting, led by Mrs. Dr. Palmer, of New York; 4:30 p. m., children's meeting, conducted by Mrs. Jennie Caldwell.

The Sunday programme will be as follows: At 9 a. m., love-feast in the Tabernacle; 10:45 a. m., preaching by Bisbop Harris; 3:30 p. m., preaching by the Rev. Dr. Charles fl. Fowler; 8 p. m., preaching by the Rev. G. C. Haddock, of Appleton, Wis.

And y are not your own, for y are bound with subject. Therefore, point (of on your spring).

Dr. Ridwell retiremed the great causes of stiffs among the same of the earth from the principle of some of the earth from the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of conversity had hisped upon the earth from the principle of conversity. He shall special so of controversy had hisped upon the earth from the ready, and principles of property. A liftle boy whe comes note to possession of the same principles of conversity. He as in greater than the control of the principle of conversity. He as in greater than the control of the principle of conversity. He as in greater than the control of the principle of conversity. He as the principle promitted to the little fallow all through his lift. He was a boy, that now induced the market, at protein the principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted is property. The same principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted is property. The same principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted in the principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted its property in the same principle promitted its property. The same principle promitted its property in the same principle promitted in the principle promitted in the principle promitted

THE COURTS.

Decision by Judge Blodgett of a Long-Pending Land-Suit.

The Title to 400 Acres of Valuable Property in Kendall County Determined.

Another Weak Ruilroad Company Turns Up Its Toes.

Judge Blodgett has just decided a case involving the ownership of 400 acres of valuable land in Kendali County, and with it a question land in Kendali County, and with it a question of general interest touching the amount and character of proof necessary to set aside an absolute deed of conveyance. The case was originally commenced in the Kendali County Circuit Couri, but transferred to the United States Couri, the transferred to the United States Couri in 1869. A large portion of the record and evidence was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but enough was saved to play an important tant part in bringing about the final result. Mr. Arthur W. Windett, solicitor for the com-Mr. Arthur W. Winnett, solicitor for the com-plainant, ascribes to a fortunate chance the preservation of the letters which constituted the principal proof. When fleeling before the flames on the North Side the waron was upset flames on the North Side the waron was upset which contained his books and papers, and several pushels, more or less, of the latter were scattered in every direction by the furious wind. He hastily collected what few he could, and it so happened that the papers were rescued upon which, six years later, hinged the result of the important case of Hunt vs. Hunt.

The story of the litigation, substantially as told by Judge Blodgett in his decision, begins in 1840, and the scene of the beginning is in Litchfield, Conn., where resided a large family Litchfield, Conn., where resided a large family of relatives bearing the name of Hunt,—all of them eminently respectable, and nearly all well-to-do, thrifty citizens. Reuben Hunt was an exception in the matter of money-making; he hadn't the hang of it somehow. His cousin Charles, who was also the brother of Mrs. Reuben, was rich and prosperous, as things went in those days, and, being a warm triend to Panker, and a mind to put the latter onto a Reuben, had a mind to put the latter onto a good thing. It was fixed up that Reuben and

went in those days, and, being a warm triend to Reuben, had a mind to put the latter onto a good thing. It was fixed up that Reuben and his family should move West, settle in Illinois, buy land, and grow up with the country. Charles, the joint brothers—law and cousin, had the produces to trains the funds to carry out the programme, the agreement being that the principal should be paid whenever Reuben got ahead enough to pay it; meanwhile the principal should be paid whenever Reuben got ahead enough to pay it; meanwhile the principal should be paid whenever Reuben got ahead enough to pay it; meanwhile the principal should be paid whenever Reuben got ahead enough to pay it; meanwhile the principal should be paid whenever Reuben got abead enough to pay it; meanwhile the principal should be paid whenever it is as security for the payment of the money solvened. In the fall of 15th money advanced in the fall of 15th money advanced in the fall of 15th money down the security of the payment of 15th money advanced in the market by the United States Government. This claim was paid for with the money loaned by Charles Hunt, who was also take the market by the United States Government. This claim was paid for with the money loaned by Charles Hunt, who was also the payment it like to the land was purchased and made over to Charles as security by it his advances. The latter was mightly particular about his security, but never claimed to be the owner of the property.

Reutine continued to draw upon his solid relations of the property.

Reutine continued to draw upon his solid relations and the illumid of the above sum, as is additionable to the land was purchased and made over to Charles as security ty the solid payment in the payment is the property.

Reutine continued to the work of the payment is the property.

Reutine continued to the payment of the company in the payment of the payment of

The defense to the action was that Charles Hunt was the absolute owner of the land at Bristol Station, and that Reuben was merely the occupant by permission. To prove the contrary, it was songht to introduce the deposition of Reuben Hunt, taken a short time prior to his death, regarding the admissions of Charles, made during the latter's frequent visits to the farm in Illinois. This eviden e was excluded by the Court, in accordance with a well-settled rule of law, and the proof in the case rested almost entirely upon the letters previously referred to. These letters showed very plainly that Charles regarded himself not as the absolute owner of the property, but as holding the title as security for the payment of the money he had loaned. Such was the view entertained by the Court, and a decree was entered that the heirs-at-law of Charles flunt hold the title to the land in trust for the complainant; also that the matter be referred to the Master for the taking of an account to show the exact condition of principal and interest.

Incidental to the case was an allegation by the defendants of forgery in regard to the postscript of a letter written by Charles Hunt, and expert testimony was introduced to show that the handwriting was not ue same. The Court declined to sustain the allegations, holding that the handwriting was not ue same. The Court declined to sustain the allegations, holding that the handwriting was the same, and that in any case the admissions in the postscript were not more significant or important than other admissions in letters the authenticity of which was not disputed. The case was ably conducted on both sides—by Arthur W. Windett for the complainant, and by Messra. H. G. Spofford, H. O. McDaid, and John P. Wilson for the numerous defendants.

about \$46,000. Bondholders representing more than one-tenth of the bonds have asked to have the trust deed foreclosed, and the Trustees therefore filed a bill for that purpose.

Judge Blodcett, by consent of all parties, appointed William H. Holcomb, the Treasurer of the Company, Receiver, with the usual powers. His bond was fixed at \$50,000, which was filed yesterday and apprived.

DIVORCES.

George Reed filed a bill for divorce yesterday charging his wife, Mary Ann Reed, with habitual druncenness.

drungenness.

Mary Doyle also asks for a divorce from her husband, William, on account of his confirmed habits of intemperance and habitual and excessions.

UNITED STATES COURTS

sive cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Leslie Garnett began a suit for \$1,000 damages against Henry Strawn and B. R. Powell.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

William August fiedler, a member of the firm of A. Fiedler & Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The preferred debts of the firm are \$1,000; the secured, \$5,000; and the unsecured, \$4,071.67. The firm assets consist of a lot worth \$400; bills and notes, \$528.67; machinery, fixtures, etc., at Nos. \$4 and 26 Van Buren street, \$6,000; and open accounts, \$3,500. Fiedler owes \$413 personally, but has no assets. His partner's name is Mrs. Ellen S. Murray.

George H. Drew, a real-estate dealer of this city, also filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. The preferred debts are \$60, the secured, \$83,930, with \$173,800 worth of securities, and the unsecured \$15,549. The assets are interests in land worth \$10,900, and open accounts \$50. Reference to Register Hibbard. Discharges were issued to Hartman & Graham.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional

Discharges were issued to Hartman & Graham.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of George M. Huntoon.

In the case of W. C. Deakman and of C. C. Lay, an order was issued for the sale of the bankrunts' property after three weeks' notice by publication.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mary J. F. Stearns Degan a suit for \$10,000 yesterday against Henry C. Thayer and Gilbert Thayer.

Dewey & Co. began a suit in replevin grainst the Onondaga Iron Company, Charles Kern, Joseph Schoeniger, and F. W. Tourtellotte, to recover possession of 100 tons of pug-iron valued at \$2,175.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Tecover possession of 100 tons of pig-iron valued at \$2,175.

CIRCUIT COURT.

W. H. Estey and D. E. Fiske began a suit against Lovi Wing and H. P. Caldwell, claiming \$2,000 damages.

The German National Bank brought suit for \$2,000 against Michael Smith.

John B. Brown began a suit by attachment against George W. Meserve to recover \$1,846.50.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. Newton Hay and Milton Scott, \$198.59.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Bluemel vs. Charles Mundinger, \$275. 10.

loch, Scotland. This young man enjoys his elegant leisure at present in fishing at Fox Lake. There seems to be nothing particularly remarkable about him to distinguish the Lord's son from the common citizen.

The "heated term" is driving some of our people to Geneva Lake and elsewhere for briet vacations, but the majority of our people are satisfied that Eiginis a good warm-weather resort, and that home is the best place in extreme weather. In hot weather it is always desirable to avoid the heat of the cook-stove, and consequently many of our families are gladly adopting any arrangement to lessen the heat. Several inventions have been introduced with poor results.

eral inventions have been introduced with poor results.

The Utility Cooking Lamp Chimney, however, fills the bill, and is indispensable for hot weather. It fits any kerosene lamp, and boils water in fitteen minutes. Sent free everywhere on recept of 60 cents, by Kelley & Hart, Elgin.

This week we are regretting the loss of one of our newest and most prosperous enterprises. The firm of Bartels, Eaton & Swan, manufacturers of a new kerosene can, are removing to

The firm of Bartels, Eaton & Swan, manufacturers of a new kerosene can, are removing to Cincinnati. They turn out goods to the amount of \$65,000 monthly, and employ fifty hands. They claim that they can save \$50 per day on the one item of freight on glass, hence their departure for the East.

The election for Judge of the new Appellate Court of this district occurs on Monday next. Although this city will support Judge Botsford, Democratic candidate, yet advices from other parts of the district indicate that Clark W. Upton, of Waukegan, the regular Republican nominee, will receive a good majority. He is well qualified for the position.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. To the Medical Profession of Illinois: The State Board of Health is prepared to issue certificates of graduation, in accordance with the Medical Practice act recently passed by the Leg-

islature of this State, and now in force. The law requires that every person practicing medicine in any of its departments shall have medicine in any of its departments shall have either a diploma, a license, or a certificate of examination from the State Board of Health.

Those holding diplomas or licenses are required to present them to the Board for verification. Such verification consists in the affidavit of the holder and applicant that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named. The fee for the certificate is \$1, and if the diploma or license is found to be not genume, the Board is authorized to charge and collect \$20. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits by letter or by proxy.

Applications for certificates will be made to the President or the Secretary. Blank affidavits furnished, and affidavits taken, at the office of the Board, 202 State street, chicago.

For the purpose of convenience diplomas and affidavits may be sent from their immediate neighborhoods to Dr. H. Wardner, Cairo; Dr. W. M. Chambers, Charleston; J. M. Gregory, Champaign; Dr. N. Bateman, Galesburg; and Dr. A. L. Clark, Elgin.

By order of the Board.

MICHIGAN MATTERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich, Aug. 8.—The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month end-

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Another Attempt of the Ring to Swindle the Taxpayers.

Walker Wants Some \$92,000 for Extras, Which Egan Won't Allow.

A Citizens' Committee Requested to Have the Matter Arbitrated.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Build-A meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, the object being to consider some claims against the Building Fund of the Treasury, and especially the matter of the Walker-McNeil claim for \$59,000 as "extras" on the Court-House work. The attendance was full, and the occasion one of considerable interest, for the Committee had before them the task of getting considerable money out of the public's pocket without any authority,—a task before undertaken but never carried out. carried out.

The matter of the claim of Walker-McNeil for

carried out.

The matter of the claim of Walker-McNeil for "extras" on the work was then taken up.

The estimate of the architect, already published, allowing the sum of \$31,000, was read under the protest of Mr. Fitzgerald, who took the ground that the document had never been presented to the Board and could not be considered by the Committee.

The response of Walker-McNeil, which was laid before the Board Monday, was then read. It attacked the architect with great severity, and called for the appointment of an Arbitratus Committee to fix the amount of "extras" to be allowed, contending that what the architect agreed to allow was entirely inadequate.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the latter document Mr. Egan said it was an attack on him purely, and to actile some points is it he desired that Supt. Handley and Mr. McNeil be sent for that he mignt propound some questions to them. He further said, in explanation of his own communication, that Walker had often told him that he preferred to use thick instead of thin stone, and that he (Egan) told him (Walker) in reply that he also preserved the use of thick stone and taken Walker's valuation for the stone as made in his original bid as the basis. The "extras" he had recommended outside of the thick stone were for an increase in the depth of the stone leds, and he had ordered the change with a view to improving the structure.

After some further desultory talk Messra

dered the change wash structure.

After some further desultory talk Messra Handley and McNeil arrayed, and Mr. Egan asked Handley whether be (Egan) had ever rejected any this stone brought on the Court-House Square which had been cut according to contract, as charged by Walker-McNeil in their communication.

MR. HANDLEY REPLIED

contract, as charged by Walker-McNeil in their communication.

MR. HANDLEY REPLIED that Walker-McNeil had never brought any thin stone on the ground cut according to the plans, hence no such stone had been rejected.

Mr. Egan replied that this was all he had to say, as he did not propose to notice the personal attacks on him any further.

Mr. McOsffrey then proceeded to attack Egan in a dozen directions about his conduct on the stone question, and wound up by saying that Walker had told him that Egan had said that the thin stone should not be used under any circumstances.

Egan denied that he had ever given Walker any such orders on the stone question.

Mr. Walker replied that Egan had told him to use thick stone, etc., but in his explanations he became so entangled as to sustain his well-earned reputation.

Mr. McCaffrey sallied into Egan again and charged him with being responsible for all the trouble.

charged him with being responsible for all the trouble.

Mr. Fitzgerald responded by saying that he was tired of whipping around the bush. Egan was not to blame in any manner, as the Board had utterly refused to pay any attention to his communications on the thick and tain stone question. All the Board had to do was to act on Egan's estimate.

Mr. McCaffrey—What is the architect?

Mr. Fitzgerald—He is the sole superintendent of the Court-House work.

Mr. McCaffrey—And sole arbitrator in all disputes?

and his being sole arbitrator under all the con-tracts ought to settle the dispute. If he was not competent he ought to be removed, and until he was removed his estimates ought to be

espected.
Mr. McCaffrey-But Mr. Walker objects to

hir. McCaffrey—But Mr. Walker objects to what Egan allows him.

Mr. Fitzgerald—What have we got to do with that? Is Walker running this Board, or is the Board being run in his interest?

Mr. McCaffrey replied by again sailing into Egan. He blamed him for ordering Sexton to do extra grouting in the brick work, and became greatly excited upon being caught up foully several times.

COMMISSIONER HOLDEN then came to the front, and defended Egan for ordering extra grouting, and spoke in lavor of an Arbitrating Committee being appointed to pass on Walker's claims at once to be composed of good men to be appointed by the Board, and moved the appointment of such a Committee.

Mr. Carroll moved as an amendment that the

of good men to be appointed by the Board, and moved the appointment of such a Committee.

Mr. Carroll moved as an amendment that the appointment of the Committee be taken out of the hands of the Board and given to a committee of prominent and large taxpayers, who should select a committee of architects to arbitrate the dispute.

Mr. Holden accepted the amendment, and named Marshal Field, H. G. Miller, C. B. Farweil, John C. Haines, and E. H. Haddock as the Committee to name the arbitrators.

Mr. Fitzgerald thought the Committee, if it took any such action, would make itself the laughing-stock of the community, etc., and would confess its inability to fill the office to which they had been elected.

Mr. Holden said he would stand by his motion, and thought both judicious and wise.

Mr. Fitzgerald came on again with unusual adroitness, and offered as a substitute for the whole that Egan's recommendation in reference to the "extras" in dispute be adopted.

Mr. Hoffmann seconded the motion, and Mr. Fitzgerald promptly called for the yeas and nays on the motion. The result was as follows:

Yeas—Fitzgerald. Mulloy, Cleary, Hoffmann - Access—McCaffrey, Carroll, Conly, Holden,

nays on the motion. The result was as follows:

Yeas—Fitzgerald. Mulloy, Cleary, Hoffmann—4.

Anys—McCaffrey, Carroll, Conly, Holden, Schmidt—5.

The motion of Mr. Carroll, as amended, was then put and carried, and the Committee adjourned.

The action of the Committee in refusing to act on Egan's estimate show very conclusively that the whole trouble is some of them have an interest in giving Walker-McNeit more than they are entitled to. McCaffrey was particularly wild and blundering in his movements. First, he gave his "Ring" colleagues away by boldly asserting that Egan was "sole arbitrator in all such disputes," and next he manifested a great weakness, and gave the public a peep behind the scenes, when he voted against the "sole arbitrator's" figures. He has evidently lost much of his astuteness. The final action in agreeing to an arbitration, however, is full of meaning. It means that the "Ring" is in close quarters, and that they are exceedingly anxious to get an excuse for giving Walker-McNeil \$28,000, while they are not entitled to more than one-fitth of that amount. It means that the "Ring" has a responsibility on its shoulders of outsiders. The act on its face has an air of candor about it, but the previous act of refusing to pass on Egan's, figures, strips it of all this, and leaves it bars,—leaves the purpose of the movement so transparent that the gentlemen upon whom the responsibility is sought to be thrust will scarcely accept the honor. The "Ring" knows full well that under the present circumstances the most they can vote Walker-McNeil is what Egan recommends, so if they can, by hook or crook, get an arbitrating committee, entirely unacquainted with the facts, to

RECOMMEND A GREATER AMOUNT, so much will be gained. There can be no other meaning to the arbitrating scheme, and if the object sought is once gained—the amount recommended is sufficiently large—they will fall back on the arbitrators and concur in their recommendations, and thus drag a few reputable men into their diagraceful alime.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—ON ACCUENT OF A CHANGE IN I business requiring my entire time in the city, I offer at a decided bargain my home in near submouse contains all modern improvements; but and cold successions all modern improvements; but and cold successions and included in the contains all modern improvements; but and cold successions and included by state throughout, two water-closets, gas, heated by state throughout, two water-closets, gas, heated by state etc.; irrge tarm, carriage and ice house, poulity-yard, etc.; irrge tarm, etc.; ir kinds of fruit, etc. A 8. Tribuns effice.

FOR SALE—MARKET PUTETRY FARMS, FOUR ACRE house, \$757, \$100 down. Ten acres, house, \$1,150. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. RAKLE, Room St. 18 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS of the shore of Lake Michigan, a brick house, acres of ground, a brick barn, and a variety of feul. For further particulars address Box 68. Highland Park.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—A SPLENDID 230-ACRE FARM FINE In Improved and all under cultivation, located with in afticen minuses direct of one of most preservor railroad towns in the State. Write for particulars. If B. Box 16. Chicago.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—GOOD IMPROVED farmed 310 acres in Raydin Connay, Ia., only \$11 an acre, acar schools, neighbors, etc. Write to S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

TO RENT-430 PER MONTH, THE ELEGANT three-story brick house 775 Fullon-81: all madern improvements. Bequire at 690 West Mource-81.

TO RENT-VERT LOW, THE ELEGANT MARRIE front houses 213 and 217 Ashland-av. lequire a 211 Ashland-av. TO RENT-A FOUR-STORY MARRIE-FRONT dwelling, with modern improvements on the North side; will be rented on reasonable terms to a person who will take a man and his wife to board. Afterness with reference, or call at thoom 34, 164 Washing-

TO RENT.—THE PREMISES CORNER GRANT boulevard and Forty-ninh-st., elegant house, 2 rooms. Would rent for resort house to acceptance party. TRUEADELL & BISOWN, 178 Degreen-st.

Suburban.
TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 8-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 108 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 Kast Randolpa-st.

West Side.
TO RENT-57 PER MONTH, SIX LARGE ROOMS,
20 Harvard-st.; is per mosth, four large rooms,
453 Western-av. laquire at 385 Western-av.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR BRICK HOUSE, SIX
TOOMS, bath and closet, Inquire at 108 fouth Halsted.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF STORE AND BASE-ment, 79 Randolph-st., near State, Inquire at store. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED PRONT room on North Side, south of Chicago-av. between State and Weils-sta, suitable for gentleman and wife. Address, giving particulars and terms, C 98, Tribuse office.

MUSICAL.

A CHANGE TO BUT A GOOD SECOND-HAND ORA gan on small payments viz.:
6.5 cash, \$10 per month, for a 6-octave, 10-stop
Kimball organ.

\$10 cash, \$10 per month, for a 5-octave, 8-stop Site cash, 85 per month, for a 5-octave, 8-stop Since cash, \$5 per month, for a 5-octave, 8-stop smith organ.

\$10 cash, \$5 per month, for a 5-octave, oak-case smith organ.

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\$5 cash, \$5 per month, for a 5-octave, Prince & Co. meledeon.

\$5 cash, \$5 per month, for a 5-octave, Bishop melodeon.

\$6 cash, \$5 per month, for a 5-octave, Bishop melodeon.

\$6 cash, \$6 per month, for a 5-octave, Bishop melodeon.

Mr. Fitzgeral—Yes, sir; and in the matter in dispute he has sent in an estimate,—bas stated what McNeil and Walker are entitled to, and now the Committee refused to set on it. It was all nonsense to wrangle any further over the matter. Let the Committee give Walker what Egan said he was entitled to, and that would be the end of it.

Mr. McCaffrey rallied in another attack on Egan in the endeavor to throw more mud, and was joined by a few of his followers.

Mr. Coniy wanted an Arbitrating Committee appointed to settle the Walker-McNeil claim.

Egan and Handley were both against them, and he did not think that the former was a suitable person to estimate on their claim.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to any arbitration in the matter. Egan had sent in an estimate, and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under all the contained and his being sole arbitrator under

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP-FIRST CLASS PIANO: terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of Mrs. Wil.SON, 127 North Welif-el. 127 North Wells-of.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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An established grain receiving and shipping business cost who would take an active part in the business
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photographs for \$2 per dozes. Call and see them, 184 East Madison-st.

INVENTORS WITH SMALL ARTICLES, WHETHER patented or not. call on or address VAN & CO., 243 Parented or not. call on or address VAN & CO., 243
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ONE, THREE, AND FIVE-CENT PIECES TO BE
Dad at the Chicago Savings Institution, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

WANTED-A RESPONSIBLE JOBBING HOUSE
to take the agency of a well-known and reliable
brand of Battimore oysters. Address J. S. BARNES,
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BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

25 ONTARIO-ST. — A NICELY FURNISHED alcove room and single room with board at reasonable rates to right parties with the best of reference.

248 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT BOOMS, FURNISHED and I ramily, a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen.

Hetela.

three single gentlemen.

Motels.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st. -81.50 per day. Rooma, 50 cents;
meals, 40 cents; per week, \$5 to \$7.

Windson House, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
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ings and machinety, patents; established large business. TRUESDELL & BRUWN. ITS Dearborn st.

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also house and to rabburs. N. T. for city or suburban language. TS. LOTS, CLEAR MELHOSE;
To EXCHANGE—CLEAR KANSAS LANDS FOR
dear city property and farma. RANSAS LAND
AGENCY, 1ce Macinou. A. Room to
Worth 576 cash which I will trade for a good horse.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FINE WATCH-CHAIN
worth 576 cash which I will trade for a good horse.

To EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FINE WATCH-CHAIN
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und other furniture for tuel, both wood and coals
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office, furniture, stoves, cutlety, stationery,
faner goods, for small house and lot or equity. Call it
or address Hoom 8, 102 (Handolph-st.

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WANTED-MALE HELP. Mook keepers, Clerks, &c.
W ANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOURS A T
mad who understand double-entry beoks
and general office work; m.s. write a good hand and adjure correctly; parties answering may, experience, references, and salary expected
forces C.94. Tribune office.

WANTED - DEUG-CLERK - GERMAN, WHE speaks English. Apply at 1376 Scate-st. WANTED-A GOOD EXPERIENCED SALESWAY
and missingly in the toy, glassware, and general
fancy goods. 150 State-st. WANTED-A GOOD BARBER AT HE SOUTH

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS FRANKE TO TAKE the charge of creeting 4 church roof. Address immediately, stating wages, D. C., Box 401, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED-COOD AGENTS FOR THE GOO WILLIAM TO THE GOO WILLIAM THE STREET THE GOO WILLIAM THE STREET THE GOO WILLIAM THE STREET THE THE STREET THE STR WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERT TOWN IN THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY IS AN AGENT IN EVERT TOWN IN THE COUNTY IS AN AGENT IN EVERT TOWN IN THE COUNTY IS AN AGENT IN EVERT TOWN IN THE COUNTY IS AN AGENT IN THE COUNTY IS AND AGENT TO WE WELL ANTED—AN ACTIVE TRAVELING AGENT TO SELL OF A COUNTY IS AND AGENT TO WELL OF A COUNTY IS AND AGENT TO COUNTERCOS AGENT TO C and I per cent commission. Address C 82. Tribune.

W ANTED—A GREERAL AGENT FOR EACH
State: fast selling article. L. P. SWIFT & SON,
TO Desprora-st., Room to
W ANTED—SOLICITORS FOR THE REST AND
object copying bouse in the United States;
whilp Lie, Lift State-st.
WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL THE EMESson patent bookkinder and other articles; goods
articless and profits the same. Trusty men can trust
this business. JNO. R. BARRETT & Co., sooksindera,
JNO State-S.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE MAGIC PEN, lightning store pollsh, bon-ton pendil, money-tube, and 500 new and fast-setting articles; inducaments greater than any other house can give. O. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-at., Chicago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A WOMAN COOR FOR A FIRST class hotel on Lake Superior. Must be a good pastry, breed and biscuit cook. Good wages and stocat employment to the right person. References required, dress stoyff, care of Tribune effice. WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARR OF A CHILD and do light housework; he small girl; neither see that can not give good reference seed apply. 415 Fullon-14., near Ada. WANTED-TWO SMART YOUNG GIRLS FOR THE dining-room. 91 Kast Washington-st. W ANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family; wages in per week. Apply at 279 Centre-av.
W ANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK at 567 Wabash-av.

WANTED-AT 78 MAST VAN BUREN-ST., A

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper and correspondent. State amount of experience, a largy expected, and give reference. Address
PLORENCE MACHINE COMPANY, City. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED LADT TO UNA
duct an established Rinderpartes in Phinacelenia
Address I. Bitantly LANGTON, West Fens Squir
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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Conchimen, Tenunciere, &co...
SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANE AS COACH
man in a private house; good references. Address
5 30, Tribuna office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE.

Domostica.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK APtyres 3 and 12.

Nursec.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Syoung girl to take entire charge of one child, and
sow; bost references given. Address C 42, Tribuse.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO Keep house or do central hostewark in a small family: a good bome more of an object than high wages. Call or address P B, 30 Irving-place, corner of Adams-st., for three days. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANTED
STOOL SCANDINGTON OF GENER female help can
supplied at G. DUNK Foodies. 173 North Haltaier-al.

Supplied at G. DUSKE Some. 178 North Habsted-st.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED

well-known lady-teacher in French and German,
in a seminary or private family, beat of reference.

90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

Slady of 30, well educated a member of the Frenchyterrian Church, as companion, housekreper, or will take
the entire charge of children; can takeh the English
branches and plano. Any locality, except Chicago.

Please address C 17, Tribune office.

DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private offer, 150 flar dolph-st., near Clark. Scom 5 and 8. Exabilishes 150 flar (ASH PAID FOR OLE GULD AND SILVER (Money to loss on watches, diamonds, and waisshing of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loss and Builton Office (liceased), so Eas Madison S. Established 1883. Once (Iceaseed), se feat Madison-se. Established Ites:

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W ANTED-62, 500 AT 8 FER CENT. NO COMMIS-WANTED-42,502 AT a Francisco dity property sion, for three years, on first-class city property worth three times the amount. A. D. HYDR, 128 Dear-born-st., Room 10.

bern-st., Room 10.

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\$1, but no commission. Address real-case security, but no commission. Address Chi, Tribuse cello,
fer 5 days.

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\$50,000 current raiss. EDWARD S. DHEYER
\$ CO., 66 Dearborn-st., near Wassington.

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FOR SALE—FHED STORM—As INTEND TO LEAVE this State this fail, will sell cheap for child collars will find a good investment. Call at 1341 State. For particulars. GOIRTS will had a good investment. Call at 15th cases of the Tory particulars.

I CONTROL PATENT FOR PART OF THE United States of an article, the take of which to the trade of thousands per day is firmly established. To sparty of integrity who can invest of a few hundred do lars I can offer an interest which will return a hand-some cash income. Opportunity for full investigation offered. None but those meaning susteem need reply. Address for three days 0 cs. Tribute office.

IF YOU WISH TO Shall, BUY, OR TRADE A business, or want a partner, cell or write, L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn St., Room 14.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DET GOODS OR OFFeral merchanities for good, clear improved sent
erate and cash. C 38. Tribune office.

S ALOON POR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—DOING
good business in a central isoation, with sheek and
futures complete. Good reasons for setting. Address
C 83. Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOGSES AND CARRIAGES.

DUGGIES, MILK AND CANDY WAGONS PAINTDel and repaired in best style; stock on hand; if you
see for 50 cents; intifraction guaranteed. MARTIN's
AT Wellie-st.

I ASHIONABLE CARRIAGES—WE MAYE NOW
I is stock a surre assortument of our well-Enewa
pleasure and business buggies on stillation sortans, toleours, and Concord-syrings, tops and no tops; also elegant four and six passenger rectaiways, cabriolists. Victorias, pinestons, etc., etc., they we produce the concorrect of the control FOR SALE-A VEST HANDSOME SQUARE BOY top buggy; been in use two weeks only. 714 Wa-Top buggy; been in use two weets only. 718 wap-nab-av.

FOR SALE-OR ENCHANGE FOR A FAIM, one-half interest of a good fouring-nill, with a reputation expetient of ten years standing. Address Bot 206. Lincotta, iii.

Mrs. Meternhaper, a Widow, the Rabtings at, corner of Loomis, has for alle three working-horses, two brick wapons, and two sets of double harborses, who brick wapons, and was east of double harborses, will sell very cheap.

Wanted-Address Control of the set of double harborses, with the set of double harborses, who brick wapon, for which will give a good trade in real estate. Address Control FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST-FRIDAT, AUG. 3. A GENTLEMAN'S LARGE Locket, with monogram M. J. D. on one side, a dark cames on the other, inside a chiin and lady's picture. By returning same to 60 and EF West Randolph-st. liberal reward will be paid. ers reward with the pasts.

CTRAYED OR STOLEN—BLACK AND WHITE Springer over from the West Washington etc., corner Oakley; lost einer Monday inst; liberal reward will be paid for her return to the above number. A BROLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURplurs, merchandise, carriage, etc.; money branch
10 per cent year. HARRIS & CU., 180 West Marres.
PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AS 60 VAN
Suren-et.—Storage for ferriture and predivances; free insurance: vanils for valuable guess.

PERSONALPERSONALPILL CHARLES SENGE,
ly cook at Doughas House, please of the P. V. Care, Grown Point, Ind.

MACHINES Y.

NEW AND SECOND-BAND BOILERS, TANK
TO Work, 17 Michigan-6., correct of Lincoury. TO BEST AND FOR SALE-PLANCE AND ORgaus; resting a specialty; instruments tuned and
repelred, PROSER, 215 state-8.

POR TALE POS SALE-CHRAP, POUR PLAT CARR. COMNOR Places, estable for jumber or easi; the cars are nearly new and in sood order. For information of drum it is Mction Alds, Furassaville, Percer Co., laddered in the control of th

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

th street, between Clark and LaSalle. Ent of the Union-Square Company. "Les Dan-Mesars. James, O'Nell, Stoddart, etc.: Mesarn, Morant. Sara Jewett, Katharine Rog. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre. sireet, corner of Dearborn. Add Ryman, Billy Rice, Billy and evening.

Exposition Building.
Shore, foot of Adams street. Summer
by the Themas Orchestra. Aftern

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yes terday, but grain was firmer. Mess pork close steady, at \$13.47\2013.50 for August and \$13.55(steady, at \$13.47%(613.50 for August and \$13.50% of August and \$0.00 for September. Lard closed easy, at \$8.00 for August and \$0.00 for September. Meats were steady, at 5c per \$5 for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and firm at 3@3%c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was tame, with more doing. Wheat closed it higher, at \$1.11% with more doing. Wheat closed it higher, at \$1.11\for Angust and \$1.04\for September. Corn closed \(\frac{1}{2} \) for Angust and \$1.04\for September. Corn closed \(\frac{1}{2} \) for Angust and \$40\for September. Oats closed a shade better, at 26\for for Angust and 25\for for September. Rye closed firm, at 55\for cash. Barley closed at 67\for for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were firm and 5c higher for light and prime heavy. Sales were at \$4,90@5.50. Cattie were in fair demand and steady, selling at \$2.50@6.00. Sheep were dull, at \$2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold ld buy \$105.37% in greenbacks at the close

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 94%.

The Rev. JOSEPH COOK says that when the sissippi Valley is to be bridged, one abutment will rest in Chicago and the other on Gop Almighty,—a rather severe reflection on St. Louis, who planted one of her abut-ments on the Illinois shore and the other on

The prediction in yesterday's TRIBUNE the early death of the Hon. WILLIAM B Ogpen proved too true, and his death is announced in our columns this morning, to-gether with an interesting sketch of the life and character of the deceased. Chicago has especial reason to mourn the loss of a man especial reason to mouru and and so closely identified with her progress and

A third installment of Mrs. Annie EDWARD ent story is furnished in the suppl ment of to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE. ance is one of the most interesting o modern literature, and the style in which it is presented — the Feuilleton—well adapte it to preservation for future reference. Back ers of THE TRIBUNE containing th opening chapters can be had on appli son or in writing, at the office

"The Powers 'above," said the Rev. that the bison tracks are hardly yet was out on the prairies where now railroads con rate themselves," which leads to the im-sion that neither the "Powers above" nor the Rev. Mr. Cook were around during the tornadoes and rain spells of last spring and summer, that not only sopped up the bison tracks but floated miles of the concen trated railroads as well

In his lecture on "Ultimate America last night, the Rev. JOSEPH COOK alluded to the occupation of Chicago by "crooked amphibians," and the wolf lying among the reeds ready to squeal on either batch as the highest-priced immunity might suggest. The advance in civilization since that day is marked by the indisposition of the "crooked ian" to "take water in his'n," and a duction in the value of immunity to three months in the County Jail.

It is believed that the country narrowl escaped a serious panic as the outgrowth of the recent strike, and that if the general ion of business had continued a few nger, the calamity of a widespread sis must surely have been adde to the heavy damage inflicted during the brief period of mob rule. The New York banks had already decided to refuse any more loans on collaterals, but the measure was rendered unnecessary by the discontinucauses which led to its adoption.

The traps that men set for themselves are as manifold and ingenious as any that the foul fiend himself could contrive for human destruction. The accident yesterday a Pittsburg was a case in point. Ten men, engaged in repairing a cupola, stood upon a scaffold insecurely constructed at the top, and, when the boards gave way, as of course they would do if not properly fastened, sever of the ten were dashed down fifty feet to down fifty feet to the red-hot bottom of the fiery furnace. Two were killed outright and the other five so mangled and burned that their chances of life are by no means equal. Their epitaph should be; "Died of gross carelessness."

ten recommendations for appointment to office are in the nature of privileged com-munications, the disclosures of which would be prejudicial to the public interest. The proprietors of the San Francisco Chronicle, against whom indictments are pending for alleged libelous publications regarding Senator Sangent, whose recommendations on file in the Treasury Department they desired to examine to assist in preparing their defense. The Senator's "privileged communications" are not to be brought into court, thanks to the delicate consideration shown by Secre-

rdinance rigidly prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons without a special permit. That this or some similar measure will be adopted by our local legislature there should not be a doubt, and that it is a reform s not allow of a question. The oit into which thugs have fallen, of going ed, has made it necessary for honest men

tragedy and crime. Disarm the and loafers, and the obligation which respectable people rest will be removed, a great burden will be raised from off the criminal courts, and a more settled condition of affairs will mark society. The ordinance should provide a heavy pe alty for disobedience of its provisistopped, and it can only be done by the punent of every man carrying an unl

The voice of the law has called a halt the movement to double the police force and orrow the money to pay the new men until the annual appropriation comes round. Yielding to no one in admiring appreciation of the gallant behavior of the police in the trying times of last week, THE TRIBUNE at the inception of the project for a heavy in crease pointed out the fact that the charte expressly forbade the borrowing of money in anticipation of the tax-levy and Appropria ordinance. The Committee on Police have found this view to be correct, and now commend that no addition be made until the necessary means can either be supplied in a lawful manner or else furnished by volntary contribution.

Contributions are coming in slowly in aid of the Floating Hospital, a charity that better deserves the attention of generous citi zens than many a well-supported establish-ment claiming Good Samaritanship for its object. This is the last and most trying nonth of the season. Only \$700 are need ed to carry the enterprise through until the 1st of September, and hundreds of babies plead dumbly for the support of the only method yet devised for furnishing them with fresh air during the heated days o August. A visit to the ship will teach any who are interested as to the extent of utility, and it is to be hoped that people with money to spare will investigate, and having satisfied themselves, contribute to wards sustaining its object.

We are not surprised to learn that Judge DRUMMOND took occasion to give the Mayor of Indianapolis a severe lecture on accoun of the pusillanimous trifling with the mob for which the officials of that city are re ponsible. There was no other point a which the strikers assumed and exercise such absolute authority. It was there that he stoppage of the passenger trains was irst made. If there was no rioting and odshed, as there was in other cities, it is simply because no opposition was offered to anything the strikers assumed to dictate. We only regret that Judge DRUMMOND did not have the same opportunity for repri-manding the Governor of Indiana as well as the Mayor of Indianapolis, who appeared as a witness; we have no doubt he would have andled old "Blue Jeans" without gloves, i the latter had also come within the reach of his judicial voice.

Misfortunes never come singly. There have certainly been troubles enough within the last few days to recall the truth of the saying without the frightful accident that ccurred yesterday by the burning of a cigar box factory in Cincinnati. A large numbe of working girls were employed there, and several burned to death, while others were so badly injured that there are small hope of recovery. The women and girls were working in the upper stories, and as the fire is said to have originated in the cellar, it would appear as though somebody were to blame for the failure to give them sufficient warning in broad daylight to enable them to escape. is probable that the loss of life was owing to an effort to extinguish the flames without the aid of the Fire Department, and that, in this way, the fire gained such headway as to cut off the employes in the upper stories from the natural avenue of escape. The first duty in case of fire is the saving of human life, and it is culpable to consult business or

property interests in preference. It is evident that the County Comm ers are paralyzed, and that they fear to re peat their ancient and unblushing steals in this modern day of special Grand Juries and sound indictments. Yesterday the WALKER-McNeill "extra" steal of \$92,000 came up for consideration before the Com-mittee on Public Buildings and Public Service, and was stoutly opposed by Architect Egan, who had figured the amount due at \$21,000. An effort was made by the hot-headed rascals of the Ring to rush the matter through and secure their share of the plunder while they were in the way with it, but by some accident one or two honest men had been appointed on the Committee, and they kicked vigorously against the steal, to the utter discomfiture of the ringsters. At last it was agreed to submit the question to a ommittee of citizens. There was no pledge to abide by such decision as might be rendered, merely a recommendation to the Board that responsible taxpayers be selected to hold an inquest on the steal, and report how much should be paid the two contractors for so-called "extras." the contract Egan is sole arbiter. and it is not possible to go behind his decision. The Board will probably appoint a committee of such "responsible citizens" as are indebted to them for seats in the Grand Jury, accept a report for about \$75,000, and then demand attention to their honesty. If respectable taxpayers are appointed, they should either support Egan's stimate or decline to touch the matter. leaving it for the courts to strict construe the contract. The onimportant feature of this new-fangled shifting of responsibility lies in the evidence it adduces that the Commission ers are becoming sadly frightened, and are fearful of prosecuting their swindles as bold ly as of yore. Now is the time to strike them again, hurry up their trials, and send them where they may be of some service to the State, whose most, important county they have robbed remorselessly.

The important fact in the Post's plan, ignored THE TRIBUNE, is that it is left optional with e Treusury at any time to pay gold or the silve illar, instead of the bond.—Evening Post.

We could not conceive of the Government selling 4 or 41 per cent time bonds to pro-cure coin with which to redeem greenbacks when by the interchangeable scheme it would only have to pay 3.65 per cent interest, and that was why "THE TRIBUNE ignored it," as anybody else would who would reflect a Under the plan discarded by the ackers and the Democracy, which the leem no greenbacks in either gold or silver. The rush for 3.65 bonds would keep it too

the 3.65s circulating instead of the gree would not be absolutely checked by the above sagrested, we ask it to tell us why i not be completely controlled, provided no bon was issued of a less amount than, say, \$10,000 Would those be apt to "pass from hand to had as a substitute for the greenback currency of de nominations ranging from \$1 to \$20 now outstand-ing?—Post.

Even in that case the greenbacks would all be quickly absorbed into the interchange able 3.65 bonds by the capitalists. All idle balances in the national, State, and saving banks would be turned into 3.65 per cen bonds in order that the money might be arning something and be free of taxes at the same time. The railroads, large manufacturers, and large merchants whose receipts amount to thousands of dollars a day. would invariably keep their balan \$10,000 bonds of the interchangeable sort nd they would pay out those bonds ald be done. AH he greenbacks would be quickly swept out of circulation in supplying the big fish with currency bonds. But the masses of the people would not permit any such rich man' propoly of a good thing. There would b a universal clamor for small bonds, which would not be satisfied with bonds as small as \$100; people would insist on \$50 and \$20 eables, so that "poor men" could get interest on their money as well as rich men. All small money would be silver. Our currency would consist of silver and 3.65 bonds. There would be no greenbacks in circulation, for as fast as any one changed bonds into greenbacks the latter would flow right back into bonds for sake of the in

Suppose money were worth 10 per cent per an num, what object would there be in locking it up in a bond bearing interest at 3.65 per cent per annum? The lender would simply send in his ond, get his legal-tender currency, and hand it t

What difference would it make whether noney was worth 10 or 12 or any other per ent? Could not a man loan a 3,65 per cent nterchangeable bond just the same as currency? The borrower, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, would prefer to receive the loan in that shape, because if he only kep it over night he would obtain one day's i terest. He would deposit his borrowed bond

a bank, and whenever he needed to realize it he would sell it to the bank at its face and interest, and take his pay in silver, which he would check against. No greenback would ever be seen or needed in the transac tion. We repeat again what the Post ignores that no currency can be kept in circulation if the maker offers to redeem it on demand at a premium of 3.65 per cent interest per nm, or at any other premium. Such an attempt is against reason.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

aster which has overtaken the Rus sians in Bulgaria is only another illustration of the futility of strategical skill, if there are not troops enough to back it up,-in o her words, that campaigns may be planned very brilliantly on paper and result very dis astrously in the field, for lack of the material with which to carry out the plans. The strategy of the Russian commanders has been brilliant: there is no doubt of that The capture of Nikopolis and the occupation of the Shipka Pass gave them the possession of the keys to Adrianople, if they had had strength enough to unlock the roads. The taking of Nikopolis gave them the opportunity to secure their position on the Danube, which they so much needed, before they could move south in force. It cave them the coveted locality for another bridge over the Danube, for the establishment of communications for the use of the right wing of the army, for the forwarding of supplies, and for the protection of the right wing from attack by the Turkish forces in West Bulgaria. The occupation of the Shipka Pass was none the less important. Von Moltke, in his review of the campaigns of 1828-'29, showed that the Shinka Pass was the easies of all on the range to be forced, and th most important of all in its bearings upon Constantinople. The passes to the westward are too far away to be of strategical value and those to the eastward are threatened by the Quadrilateral. It was seized by a bold dash, and its occupation and the swift descent of Gen. Gourka's corps into Roumelis are among the most brilliant operations ever recorded in modern warfare. But of what avail has it been? In holding Nikopolis and the Shipka Pass, the Russians virtually commanded the road to Constantinople, as is shown by the consternation which prevailed in that city when the news reached there, by the sudden changes made in the Ministry and War commands, and by the hasty preparations of the Sultan himself to go over into Asia Minor. If the Russians had had force enough to follow up their advantage, if they could have held the Quadrilateral fortresses in check and poured an overwhelming force into Roumelia, the campaign would have been virtually inished this summer, and the Russians would have been in Constanting ple before cold weather. But it eventuates that they had not sufficient force to improve their advantages. The actual figures show that they cannot have much over 150,000 men south of the Danube, while the London Times of July 17 affirms that the Turkish army in the four Quadrilateral fortresses amounts to 150,000 men, having been recently reinforced. Three and a half corps crossed the Danube at Sistova. There s a corps in the Dobrudscha in the neighporhood of Kostendje, and perhaps another corps south of the Balkans. There may be little more than five corps south of the Danube, or between 150,000 and 175,000 men With such a force as this, the concentration of a powerful army for defensive operations was impossible. The force in the Dobrudscha was effectually isolated. Another force was engaged in the investment of Rustchuk Still another had to be kept as a corps of bservation to watch the Turkish force at Widdin, and 40,000 or 50,000 men were outh of the Balkans. They were also obliged to place a powerful force in the vicinity of Shumla to prevent an attack upon the rear of their forces t Rustchuk. With such a disposition of his army, the Grand Duke could not set free a sufficient force to march with safety upon Constantinople, and thus strategy was caught and strangled in its own toils. In a recent article forecasting the very result that has happened, the London Times says: "A Napoleon might do it with brilliant suc because his own genius would save him from

that they possess the intellectual right to be prudent."
Unless reinforcements arrive speedily, the nd of disaster may not even yet have come, for the Dobrudscha force is in a perilons situation, and the force south of the Balkans is hemmed in by the armies of Osman Pasha

half the usual penalties of rashness; but

the Russian strategists have given no proof

Pasha and Ragur Pasha other. Unless help comes very the Shipka Pass may yet prove other. death-trap to Gen. Gourka's army. Another important factor in the move of the Turkish army has been the part ed by the fleet. It has done very little fight ing, and its officers have taken no risks losing any vessels by bombarding Rus ports. They have not only prote Turkish coast from an invasion, traffic between Russian ports, and co-operated with the Turkish forces in Asia Min and the Caucasus, but they have also been of immense advantage in conveying the troopships, transports, and foreign steame engaged in transporting their armies from place to place. While the Russians have ad to depend upon a single line of railroad for their transportation, the Turks have had several short lines of road and the entire sweep of the Black Sea, the Adristic, and the Egean, and a swarm of foreign steamers, rapidly changing their armies from place to place. Two illustra tions in point are the quick way in waich powerful force was sent from Constantinop over to Trebizond and helped precipitate the Russian disaster in Asia, and the equally rapid manner in which the armies that ha en operating in Montenegro were placed on the Black Sea coast and transported by

ail into the interior of Roumelia. It is evident that the only hope for Russi w lies in a change of plans, a recognition of the strength of the Turks, and immediate reinforcement. If Russia has half a million of men under arms, with reserves behind them, we may look to see her hurrying them to the front with hot haste. Defeat will only ouse the mighty Russian Empire to mightier efforts. The possibilities of immediate foreign intervention are renewed by this defeat, and Russian pride, stung to the quick, will avenge itself with powerful and crushing blows. The Tartar outnumbers the Turk and can fight as desperately. Under suc circumstances, there is no probability that Russia will succumb to her first Europea

THE RAILBOADS AND THEIR EMPLOYES A number of years ago, when the North western Railway Company was controlled by WILLIAM B. OGDEN and his friends, plan was devised by him, considered, and partially matured, by which that Company ndertook to make provision, after the manner of a pension. for all its regular employes to be paid to them in case of any disability or old age, and, in event of their death by accident, to their widows or children. This wise and humane scheme, however, was stamped out by Mr. Sam TILDEN, who was one of the managers of the road, and who insisted that when the Company hired and paid a man his wages it had no further con-

ern for or interest in him. The recent strike of railway men has illus trated the national interest in the working of the railways. The recent doctrine of the courts, that railways are, to a large extent, public corporations, within the control of legislation as regards their right to exact tolls and pay taxes, and, of necessity, that they are entitled to protection as public corporations maintaining public highways, has been thoroughly vindicated by the experience of the last few weeks. It has been shown to the full satisfaction of everybody that, in addition to the interest which stockholders and creditors may have in thes corporations, the entire public has a direct uniary interest in the maintenance of these railways and their unobstructed and continuous operation. The transportation of mails, and of merchandise, and of in dividuals are dependent on these railways. The distribution and supply of food by rail ways is so general that a suspension of transportation must result in actual famine like manner there are many districts of the country who are dependent on the railways for a supply of fuel, and a suspension of the railways would reduce these people to actual perishing from cold. A winter or two ago, in consequence of storms, a district in Iowa was deprived of its supply of coal, and, besides the lives actually lost, hundreds suffered most terribly in loss of limbs and otherwise from freezing. The public have a right to demand protection against any such

Railroads cannot be operated without hired labor, and operatives are entitled to fair compensation. Men are entitled to liv ing wages, and all experience has shown that that labor is the most profitable to the employer which is obtained from workmen easonably sure of permanent employment and having permanent interest in the pros perity of the employer. The general scheme avored by Mr. Ogden a dozen years ago i one which is worthy of careful consideration by the railroad corporations. We will not venture to state what such a scheme should e in detail: we confine our suggestions to the general proposition of closer relations between railroad corporations and those employed by them. The United States has ension system whereby all persons employed in the army sustaining disability incapacitating them from service are paid pen sions proportioned to the pay of such persons in the army. In case of the death of any person while in the performance of duty, a pension is paid to the widow or orphan children for certain regulated periods. In the navy certain funds, derived from captures of prizes, have been reserved as naval pension fund, and this fund is so large that the interest thereon is sufficient to pay all pensions arising in the naval ser-

The trades-unions have generally a system of benefits to which the fraternities contribute largely, and to which those sick, disabled, and out of work may apply for relief. In the merchant marine service there is a percentage taken from the wages of all sailors, which is collected by the United States and applied to the support of marine hospitals in which all sailors are entitled to care in case of sickness. Beneficial societies exist among various classes of persons, all dependent, however, on the voluntary contributions of the members. No one of these plans would, perhaps, be applicable to railroad workmen, but scheme founded on the same general principle might be matured. Railroad corporations employ a large body of men,—engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen, mechanics, laborers, switchmen, clerks, and men in various duties. Of those employed in the direct operation of the roads they require as strict a fidelity as does the Government in its military and naval service. The lives of the passengers and the property in their charge demand not only fidelity but hard labor, and frequently intelligence and skill. The corporations necessarily intrust the safety of all their transportation to these men, and are dependent on their honesty. vigilance, fidelity, and sound judgment. It is to the interest of the companies to make it to the interest of these men, independent-

cially the large ones, might stip late that all persons employed by them, af a certain probation, should have permane employment during good behavior; wages of all these persons should be fixed by the company after a careful and patient conference of representatives of each class; that these wages should have some degree of permanence, and not to be changed except upon notice; that no change sho except after conference; that out of the wages of each person employed there should be paid, with the consent of the employed to trustees appointed by the workmen and the company, a certain percentage, say 2} or 3 per cent, and the company sho like sum, the whole to be invested, independent of the company's moneys, in trust in United States bonds, to pay to all work men entitled to participate therein, in cases of permanent disability, or in case of death to the widow, or children, or personal representatives. The sum to be paid to be pro portioned according to the wages of the men when in service and according to the amount of the fund, all of which is a matter of detail easily to be adjusted.

Some such system would im prove the character of railroad employment. Each workman would find himself at once assured of continuous work so long as he attended to his business. If at any time so disabled as to be unfit for labor, he would be assured of a permanent provision, equal, say, to half-pay for life, and if killed, his family would be provided for until his children wer able to take care of themselves. Employ ment under a company with an arrangement of this kind would be greatly preferred to work even at higher wages; when no such permanency of employment and provision for the future was secured. On such a road strikes would be impossible. Each man would have a direct permanent pecuniary nterest in the welfare of the road. He would also have a direct interest in retaining his employment and winning that promotion which is certain where service is continuous

and marked with fidelity. The railroad workmen and trades-unions generally have now their beneficial societies. The sums paid into these societies are very large, but it is a singular fact that, of this money contributed for the support of the sick and disabled, for the burial of the dead, and donations to the families of deceased members, there is expended nearly one-half (some more and others less) to sustain strikes among their own craft and also among other trades. Strikes have been, and must necessarily always be, a most expensive measure The money lost in them would annually make a large fund for beneficial purposes. If instead of strikes there were established between railroad companies and their employes the principle of regulating wages by arbitration, permanency of employment, and a provision by the company, together with the men, for the support of the sick and disabled, and of their families afte death, there would rarely if ever be an occasion for strikes, and the funds would not b so exhausted as now to sustain labor wars.

Mr. VANDERBILT has suggested that, on the several roads which he controls, some arrangement will be made for a permanent provision for all the workmen, and we suggest to all railroad corporations that the same public opinion which demands the vigorou sion of railroad strikes will also de mand that the employing corporations shall take such equitable, just, and humane steps towards their employed men as will prevent any repetition of such strikes, or at least any well-founded complaints of heartlessness or starvation wages on the part of the open

GREENBACKS AND SILVER DOLLARS. of remonetizing silver, want to know why the advocates of the silver dollar insist that greenbacks shall either be redeemed on demand or retired by funding. The reason, in sentence, is, that silver legal-tender dollars and irredeemable paper notes cannot be made to circulate side by side. The irredeemable note becomes cheaper than the silver legal dollar, and crowds the latter out of

1. It may be noted that the greenback has never been at par, and never can be at par, with the coin in which it is redeemable so long as the maker refuses to redeem it. Any note payable on demand, but on which payment is constantly refused, must necessarily be at a discount. Such notes are worth just what the brokers and speculators will give for them, whether they be Government notes, corporate, or individual notes. The greenbacks have varied in value all the way from 40 cents to 95 cents on the dollar, according to the varying confidence felt in their ultimate redemption in coin. The aim of the brokers is to pay as little for them as possible; that of the merchants and importers to get as high a price for them as possible. This struggle is influenced by the abundance or scarcity of cash gold and conditions which mprove or weaken Government credit.

2. Just now the greenbacks are about 6 per cent below par with gold, -for the gold dollar is the only coin standard and the only dollar since the demonetization of silver in which they could be lawfully redeemed if redemption were undertaken by the Governnent. This has been the case ever since the passage of the law of 1873 which demon-etized silver. Silver, reckoned on the former basis of gold and silver at a time when the latter constituted a part of the legal-tender money of the country, is also below par it gold, for reasons frequently expla but this cannot establish any tive value between greenbacks and silver as money, because greenbacks are legalgreenbacks, which have no intrinsic value as ong as they are past due and unredeemed may have more value for use as money while they remain legal-tender than the commodity called silver, which has intrinsic value, but the use of which as money is prohibited by

3. Keeping well in mind that greenbacks, as past due and unredeemed notes, must always be below a par value in gold so long as they are not redeemable in gold on dema it is obvious that gold must always continue to be driven out of circulation by the green backs. It is a self-evident proposition that the cheaper currency will always keep the better one from circulating. If it were not self-evident, the experience of this country for the last sixteen years has abundantly demonstrated it. People have the right to pay their debts in either gold or greenbacks. When a choice of legal-tenders are given, they always pay never being at par with gold, because the Government refuses to redeem them, the debtors never voluntarily pay in gold, but always in the depreciated paper. This depreciated paper, therefore, crowds out the

rold and it is never seen in circ Under these circumstances, greenbacks can only be worth from day to day what the ers and speculators will give in

comes legal-tender for all debts, and the debtors will have the option to pay in either silver, gold, or greenbacks. As silver will be for a time at least of less value than gold, it will become the American standard of values. It will be received at the Custom House for duties and be paid out for interes on bonds. All the merchants and importen needing com will sell their greenbacks for silver. The brokers will pay for them pro portionately about what they do now for gold. silver. Hence, the silver will not circulate but disappear just as the gold has don There is no use in remonetizing silver is greenbacks are to remain irredeemable by the Government, as they must necessar sink below the value of silver, and cons quently they must drive it out of circula-tion. It is perfect folly to talk of having silver dollars and irredeemable greenback circulating side by side; the greenback must be redeemed in silver on demand to keep on a level with silver in value. If they are left to the brokers and speculators, par in silver will never be given for them any more than par heretofore in gold. They will sink inte a discount and fluctuate up and down as compared with the silver standard, just as they do now as compared with the gold

The conclusion of the whole matter that only those can really be in favor of re monetizing silver who are also in favor of preventing greenbacks from falling below it in value, for if the greenbacks fall below silver they will prevent the silver from circulating, and hence it would do no good to remonetize silver except to depreciate gree backs. Those in favor of remonetizing s ver must insist that greenbacks shall either be redeemed at par in silver or retired, be cause otherwise silver dollars can never cir-

But we must remind Greenbackers that while insisting upon the necessity of retiring the irredeemable notes as an indisp means of availing ourselves of the of remonetizing silver and pouring forty or fifty millions a year of it into circulation, we have not proposed that the retirement shall be made in such a manner as to produce any contraction whatever. On the contrary, we have suggested such a change of the banking law as will enable and encourage the Natio Banks to issue \$100 of their notes in place of every \$80 of greenbacks retired; and these notes (which will be redeemed in silver on demand) and the silver itself will circulate side by side. Under this plan, we can get rid of a constantly vacillating, depreciated, and irredeemable currency, and retain larger amount of specie notes, which will always have the same value as silver dollars and the volume of currency will be enlarged by the addition of the silver product of forty to fifty millions a year.

This plan would quickly restore public confidence, raise up the price of real estate, enable men to pay their debts and to hire labor at good wages, and revive all lines prostrate and paralyzed business.

JUDGE OF THE LAKE-KANE CIRCUIT.

County, will take place next Monday, Aug. 6. The probability is there will be a very light vote ast, as the farmers are engaged in their grain fields cutting, stacking, or threshing. There does not seem to be much party feeling exhibit-ed. In the Democratic districts we notice, however, that the Democratic fuglen taken good care to nominate none but lawyers of their own political sect for Judges, and the intend to elect them. We fail to perceive Den vote for a Republican candidate. They are not doing that sort of business. On the other hand, we find ultra-Der strong Republican Districts running for Judge, calling themselves "independents," and soliciting Republican votes. In some cases they have nduced Republicans to go about election for them. For example, the Republicans in the Twelfth Circuit, composed of the Counties of Lake, Kane, McHenry, DuPage, Boone, and DeKalb, have placed in nomination the Hon. CLARK W. UPTON, of Lake County. He is an unexceptionable man, and will make a first-class Judge; no abler or more competent lawyer is a candidate in any District of the State; he possesses eminent qualifications for the posivote at least, and the votes of all Demo crats who desire to have a first-class Judge. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats have put up a caudidate from Kane County named R. N. Borsrond, a demagogue and second-class lawyer. They are running him as an "independent" chedidate, which is an old trick they play in Republican districts; and it is reported they have inveigled several Republicans in Kane County to spend their time electioneering for BOTSFORD against UPTON. Such Republicans are in poor business. Their own candidate is far the better man for the high office, and is entitled to their support instead of their opposi tion. We trust the Republicans of the Twelfth Circuit will not be caught asleep and allow themselves to be defeated. The "independent" dodge should be heavily sat down upon and

Those ex-Copperheads who delight in belittleing Gen. GRANT's military genius are in the habit of saying that at the Battle of the Wilderness he falled with 130,000 men to inflict a de feat on the Confederate Gen. LEE, who only had 50,000. This assertion has been made in print thousands of times, and yet it is utterly false. Gen. Grant did not have even 100,000 men present for duty at that battle, and Gen. Lez confronted him behind intrenchments with LEE confronted him behind intrenchments with more than 70,000 men. GRANT " held in hand" 130,000 men, but this number included all of his sick, detailed, and detached men. The day before the battle the morning reports, according to Col. Badrau's official statement, showed 28,019 men "present for duty." Lzz's last field report prior to the battle shows that he had present for duty 53,891 men. Luc was joined at the battle of the Wilderness by Longstreet's corps of 18,387 men, present and fit for duty. The great battle was really fought by two forces of the following relative ..98,019

Lee's total force..... Majority for Grant 25,841 severely punished and had all they could do to hold their works. Grant developed faults and weaknesses as activitian executive, but as military commander he was head and shoulders above all the Generals on either side of the War.

Nothing inspires a Pennsylvania mob with so much confidence as the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 soldiers. There is no such order in the Keystone State tactics as " are," and the leader

A great and irremediable injury has been ificted upon the chivalry composing the Lexiston (Ky.) base-ball club. After a price of bri eries of brill-

iant successes with other chivalro tions, they accepted a challenge extended by the club of Nicholasville, which they found when arriving on the ground to be composed of darkies. They left in disgust, claiming that the color-line must be drawn somewhere, if only and three bases.

An Indianapolis rioter struck the keyn Judge DRUMMOND. He thought the road be-longed to the State of which old Blue Jeans is Governor when he started in, and concluded that he was perfectly safe.

That terribly-watered stock, known on Wall street as JAT GOULD, fell eight feet into a basement Thursday.

Blue Jeans WILLIAMS still refuses to order out his troops for fear the undertakers will

News from Plevna seems to indicate that Russia will have to call out her police. Following the example of other public characters, the riot has crossed the ocean. ters, the riot has cro

HARTRANFT can't muster courage to order his

PERSONAL.

Mr. Whistler, the English artist, talks of bringing an action for libel against Mr. Rushm account of opinions expressed with regard to artist and his works.

Dr. Henry Draper, of Hastings-on-tha-Hudson, has discovered that some of the bright lines in the solar spectrum are produced by the ky-nition of non-metallic substances. His experiments seem to prove that oxygen at least is

Dr. Domer, of Berlin, wrote to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburg: "The Presby-terian Churches represent the muscular system in the great body of Evangelical Christianity,—the principle of powerful motive and initiative."

Mr. J. S. Raven, an able and popular

English landscape-painter, was recently drowned at Harlech while bathing. He was 49 years of age, and racely had the places at the Royal Academy Exhibition to which, his friends claim, he was

Now that Barnum has gone, and there can Now that Darithm apperduous advertising, be no danger of giving him superfluous advertising, we feel justified in directing the attention of Mr. Richard Grant White to the phrase in the advertisements describing the circus as "the new and tisements describing the circus as only greatest show on earth."

A second volume of critical miscellanies by John Morley has been published in Lendon. The most noteworthy essay included in this collection is that on Macaulay, which is said to be a remarkece of iconoclasm, and, as such, pleas lized a good many people at its first ag

Mr. Charles G. Leland ("Hans Breit mann") has presented to the British Museum a fac-simile of President Lincoln's Procismation of Emancipation. This fac-simile bears the genuins signatures of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and is one of those issued during the Sanitary-Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, who is to

Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, be appointed Minister to Braxil, was born in South Carolina, and has made his mome in the South. He was Charge d'Affaires at Belgium during the Administration of President Tyler. He represented the Second District of Alabama in the Twenty-link Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Congresses as a ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Congresses as Whig, and was beaten at the last election by Hen-gry R. Harris, Democrat, who was re-elected. Mark Twain made a speech on the occa-

sion of the production in New York of his new play, "Ah Sin." He said the managers had cut out and cut out from the play as first written, and the mere they cut out the better the play became. Mark said he never saw a play that was so much improvsaid he never saw a play that was so much improved by being cut down; and he believed it would have been one of the very best plays in the world if the managers' strength could have held out so that they could have cut out the whole of it.

John Habberton writes a letter to the John Habberton writes a letter to the London Athenaum on the subject of "Copyright and Copywrong," calling attention to the injustmental has been done him by the unauthorized publication in England of his little book, "Other People's Children." It is a pleasure to see this matter taken up from the American side, and treated with something less than the acerbity which characterized the letters of Charles Dickens and Charles Reade in the first stages of the controversy.

Mr. E. V. Smalley has been to visit Mr. Halstead at the office of the Cincinnati Commer-cial, and he believes the latter is probably the hardest worker of all the men who control grest newspapers. He writes more editorial matter than any of his associates, reads all the important ex-changes, does his own scissoring, and seldom goes home until the paper has been put to press. His hour of ease is just before midnight, when he takes his supper at a restaurant across the way from his office, and, if he has a visitor, cracks a bottle of channarme to keep the molecules a morths. champagne to keep the molecules a-moving.

Mr. Samuel Warren, whose death was recently announced by cable was the author of ''Ten Thousand a Year' and ''The Diary of a Physi-cian.'' His other literary works are not wisely known. He was born in Wales in May, 1807, and known. He was born in Wales in May, 1807, and hence was 70 years of age at the time of his desth. He studied medicine at Edinburg, not for the purpose of becoming a physician, but because it was his belief, frequently emphasized in after life, that the studies embraced in the curricula of medical schools should form a part of every liberal education. In 1828 he entered himself as a law-student of the Inner Temple, London, and in 1837 was called to the Bar.

The investigation before the Legislative The investigation before the Legislative Committee in regard to the management and disci-pline of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater. Mass., has brought out a remarkable man. He is 97 years old, has been an inmate at various periods of his life of no less than a dozen public institu of his life of no less than a dozen public institu-tions, including in the list four insane asyluna, five or six county jails and houses of correction, the Bridgewater Workhouse, and the State Prison at Charlestown. In his opinion, the State Prison is the most comfortable place he ever got into, and he would like to go there again. The insane asylums do not suit him at all, but the Workhouse

makes him a very comfortable residence.

Edward Garrett has written a book en Edward Garrett has written a book entitled "Doing and Dreaming," which is highly commended by some of the London reviews. One fine paragraph is especially praised: "Was there ever a sacrifice which at some time in its history did not seem too dear? What great man who has freed a country has not turned disquested from the bickering and pettiness of its politics, to regret the graves which were filled to buy such a freedom? There must not be too much country of the cost in our beginnings. It is well that we cannot see some of the near consequences of our herosams of they would remain unperformed. If we could see all their consequences, and the consequences of their consequences, that might have a different effect."

their consequences, that might have a different effect."

Miss Anna Boyle, the latest rep—"riative of Juliet in New York, and a preifice of Grace Greenwood, claims to be only 14 years of age. But a cold, cruel man named Thomas Duffy writes to the Sua that she is 25, having been born at Elfin, in the County of Roscommon, in 1852, where he had the pleasure of being her next-door neighbor. Duffy has no soul, and no poetry, and no appreciation of romance; and it is impossible that such a sordid creature should be a judge of acting or have any acquaintance with one of Shakspeare's heroines, if her name is Boyle. "That which we call a rose," anys Juliet, "by any other name would smell as sweet," and the equation between Anna Boyle and Juliet Capulet may be complete, however aged and infirm this creature of Elfan, Rescommon County, known to Thomas Duffy, may be.

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin was not born in San Domingo, but in one of the British West Is-

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin was not born in San Domingo, but in one of the British West Indica, which circumstance enabled him to obtain admission to the Bar of England. His fee in the Almaden quicksilver case was only \$20,000, instead of \$500,000, as stated. He made a large fortune, however, by his practice in the South before the War. His investments of his professional revenues were improvident and unfortunate. Sugar-planting swept off about \$200,000, Tehauntepec a large amount, and a guano speculation in South America the remainder of his hard carming. Finally, the downfall of the Confederacy cross him a fugitive from our country. In an open bod, rowed by a negro, he passed from Florida to Nassan, where he handed with a single dollar in all pooket. The War had destroyed every vestiga of an property. He has since attained a high pooket. The War had destroyed every vestiga of an property. He has since attained a high potential in the English Har. Many of the ediforance at the London Times on American subjects are understood to be from his pen.

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CRIMINA

New York Police Thief and

Their Prisoner Pr the Most Ren

Catalogue of the Ocean Murder of B

Near Ke A Father and His

A GREA Special Dispute ance made by the thic ing only \$26 worth of ments of to-day sup Peicrson's conduct. identified by the Co as one of the most my bank burglars in the of a gang which has o teraive scale during to rigited him at sent to Sing Sing for wi o arrived, and was Tombs authorities ha cu: his hair, chan otherwise so completely as to make identificat as isfied themselves the thin the notorious Jim league of Peter Curley, in Troy after a succes be managed to be engaged in his Officer Kealy arrests bery at Cohoes, which years ago a very ed cessfully perpetrated Savings Bank of \$50,000 were stol \$50,000 were stolled in this robbe H: was successful te:tive, completely Four years ago Bloadway squad, a robbery of \$5,00 cal instruments. T Jacob Gall, of 21 Unio victed and sentenced years. He escaped in arceration. Eleven

in arceration. Elever Detective Dilks ob whereabouts, and whereabouts, and him to a room on there he found Brady, closed window, carryin pirsuit much like that but Brady was captur were found \$40,000 in I worseed of various role. were found \$40,000 in stoceeds of various rol 10,000 bonds belong 10,000 bonds 10 sentenced to fifty and tem years' New Castle Jall. They went to orison. Depu Sing Sing, went, during after braily, but reinsed to deliver after their inspisor all four escaped of the gang that robbe city in 1801.04 \$400,000, and Fank of Yermout son \$300,000 and \$400,000.

AN AWE KEORUK, Ia., Aug. distance west of this tire family, consisting four childen, were int deed was not dis when one of the neig work. The father as I ving at the time of since died. The must when the victims we tlows upon their sirls and one of the about forty rods d funds amounting to expected to turn over Honday. The object cure this money. The and 17 respectively. The utmost excites effort is being made but no traces of them ered. The Anti-Hor County, to the man joined in the search.

TWO SUP SAN FRANCISCO, iters leaving here rain this morning irm of Lawn, Carr Edward Fulton, the of New Orleans. ten days ago for f to the amount of so were the Citizens' B Hellmar & Co. for flight, went to Texa ore, England, Bra this city. He had no with him when arrest he perpetrated the out of the by the fall in Fulton, the defaulti to \$21,000. He wa his periest willing to lowed his liberty, b

THE NAT BAUTIMORE. and to represent lary as James T. windling. Huff rob the tomb of L ment found with Johnny Irving, and State's Prison, inu New York some yer

MANISTER, Mich. reil-known logg about near a logi from this city, a morning, was at shot by some unit murderer is sup Johnson had a di who has since bee

> COLUMBUS, O. Howe sewing ed with the h livery firm, leaving his conviction as peared that he for anon machines

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red stock, known on Wall fe'l eight feet into a base-

AMS still refuses to order fear the undertakers will

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nuster courage to order his

SONAL. English artist, talks of libel against Mr. Ruskin, on expressed with regard to the

per. of Hastings-on-the-ed that some of the bright trum are produced by the in-le substances. His experi-hat oxygen at least is one of

erlin, wrote to the Pan-at Edinburg: "The Presby-sent the muscular system in vangellcal Christianity, -the mailre and initiative." motive and initiative. n, an able and popular inter, was recently drowned ing. He was 40 years of age, aces at the Royal Academy , his friends claim, he was

n has gone, and there can him superfluous advertising, recting the attention of Mr. to the phrase in the advertee errors as "the new and

of critical miscellanies by n published in London. The y included in this collection which is said to be a remark-sm, and, as such, pleased or any people at its first appear-

Leland ("Hans Breit-ed to the British Museum a at Lincoln's Procamation of fac-simile bears the genuine it Lincoln and Secretary Sew-se issued during the Sanitary-

rd, of Georgia, who is to to Brazil, was born in South the his home in the South. He at Belgium during the Adient Tyler. He represented of Alabama in the Twenty-Tairty-first Congresses as a m at the last election by Hennit, who was re-elected.

is a speech on the occa-ain New York of his new play, the managers had cut out and as first written, and the more er the play became. Mark lay that was so much improv-n; and he believed it would very best plays in the world agth could have held out secut out the whole of it.

cat out the whole of it.

In writes a letter to the in the subject of "Copyright liling attention to the injustice im by the unauthorized pubof his little book, "Other It is a pleasure to see this im the American side, and in less than the acerbity which ters of Charles Dickens and he first stages of the con-

by has been to visit Mr.
se of the Cincinnati Commer-the latter is probably the the men who control great the men who control great tes more editorial matter than reads all the important ex-scissoring, and seldom goes has been put to press. His fore midnight, when he takes and across the way from his a visitor, cracks a bottle of e molecules a-moving.

ren, whose death was re-able was the author of '' Ten d ''The Diary of a Physi-erary works are not widely in Wales in May, 1807, and are at the time of his death in Wales in May, 1807, and age at the time of his death. It Edinburg, not for the purposition, but because it was imphasized in after life, that in the curricula of medical part of every liberal educated himself as a law-student London, and in 1837 was

London, and in 1837 was a before the Legislative of the management and discivorkhouse at Bridgewater, is remarkable man. He is an inmate at various periody an a dozen public institulist four insane asyluma, and houses of correction, house, and the State Prison sopinion, the State Prison sopinion, the State Prison sopinion, the State Prison sopinion, the State Prison sopiace he ever got into, and there again. The insane as tall, but the Workhouse cortable residence.

Las written a book enceming," which is highly the Loudon reviews. One citally praised: "Was there at some time in its history what great man who has turned diagusted from the sof its politics, to regret lied to buy such a freedom? much counting of the cost is well that we cannot see mences of our heroisms, or erformed. If we conid see and the consequences of at might have a different

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

New York Police Scratch a Sneak-Thief and Find a Great Robber.

the Most Remarkable Burglars

Their Prisoner Proves to Be One of

Catalogue of His Crimes from the Ocean Bank Down.

Murder of a Whole Pamily of Pive Near Keokuk, Iowa.

A Father and His Four Sons Butchered for Money.

A GREAT CATCH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The desperate resist-New York, Aug. 5.—The desperate resistance made by the thief Peterson on Thursday was difficult to account for, in view of his stealing only 256 worth of goods, but the developments of to-day supply ample reasons for Peterson's conduct. He has been fully ntified by the Central Office detectives one of the most no torious and successful ank burglars in the country, and as a member of a gang which has operated on the most extensive scale during the past ten years. This morning Detective Dilks, suspecting Peterson to be a prominent criminal sisted him at the Tombs. He had sent to Sing Sing for Deputy-Warden Jackson, who arrived, and was with him. They found the Tombs authorities had very foolish. Tombs authorities had very foolishly allowed Peterson to shave off his full beard, ent his hair, change his clothes, and otherwise so completely change his appearance as to make identification difficult, but they as to make identification difficult, but they satisfied themselves that Peterson was no other than the notorious Jim Brady, of Troy, the colleague of Peter Curley, who is running a saloon in Troy after a successful criminal life, in which he managed to beat all the lawyers ever engaged in his prosecution. In 1865 Officer Kealy arresses vady for highway robbery at Cohoes, when see compromised. Seven years ago a very curious burglary was successfully perpetrated upon the Orchard Street Savings Bank of Philadelphia, in which \$50,000 were stolen. Brady was the leader in this robbery, and escaped arrest. He was successful through playing the de-

\$50,000 were stolen. Brady was the leader in this robbery, and escaped arrest. He was successful through playing the detective, completely duping the bank officers. Four years are Officer Casey, of the Broadway squad, arrested Brady for the robbery of \$5,000 worth of optical instruments. This was committed on Jacob Gall, ot 21 Union Square. He was convicted and sentenced to State Prison for five years. He escaped from Auburn soon after incurceration. Eleven weeks after his escape Detective Dilks obtained clews as to his whereabouts, and succeeded in tracking him to a room on Carmine street. Going there he found Brady, who jumped through the closed window, carrying the sash with him. A pursuit much like that of yesterday occurred, but Brady was captured, and on his person were found \$40,000 in United States bonds, the rocceds of various robberies. These were two 110,000 bonds belonging to Amasa Stone, of Ileveland, and \$20,000 stolen from banks at Jiens Falls and Port Jervis, in this State. Brady pleaded guilty to grand lanceny and was sentenced to three and a half years in Sing Sing, then to be remanded to Auburn to serve out his five years there. He escaped in three weeks, and, two months later, he was arrested at Wilmington, in company with three others, for robbing the Wilmington Bank of \$60,000. Each of the four was sentenced to fifty lashes, \$2,000 fine, and tem years' imprisonment in New Castle Jall. They received the lashes, and went to prison. Deputy Warden Jackson, of Sing Sing, went, during their trial in Delaware, after Brady, but the State authorities reused to deliver him up. Two weeks after their imprisonment in New Castle all four escaped. Brady was one of the gang that robbed the Ocean Bank of this city in 1829 of \$400,000, and the Great Bennington Pank of Vermout some time ago of between \$300,000 and \$400,000. AN AWFUL CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 3.—Intelligence has just

reached this city of a shocking murder which was committed in Clark County, Mo., a short tire family, consisting of Lewis Spencer and his four childen, were murdered in cold blood. The deed was not discovered until this morning, when one of the neighbors went to Spencer's to work. The father and one of the sons were still living at the time of the discovery, but have since died. The murderers made the attack when the victims were asleep, dealing heavy blows upon their heads with an ax. The girls and one of the boys were sleeping in the house, and the father and one son in the barn, about forty rods distant. Mr. Spencer was Township Trustee, and had in his possession funds amounting to nearly \$1,000, which he expected to turn over to the County Court next Monday. The object of the murder was to secure this money. The daughters were aged 15 and 17 respectively, and the boys 11 and 13. The utmost excitement prevails, and every effort is being made to capture the murderers, but no traces of them have as yet been discov-ered. The Auti-Horse-Thief Society of Clark County, to the number of seventy-five, have joined in the search.

TWO SUPERIOR ROGUES. San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Among the passen-gers leaving here on the Eastward overland train this morning were Lewis R. Lawn, of the firm of Lawn, Carr & Co., of New Orleans, and Edward Fulton, the defaulting Tax-Collector of New Orleans. Lawn was arrested here some ten days ago for forging bills of lading of cotton to the amount of some \$140,000. The sufferers were the Citizens' Bank, \$95,000, and Seligman, Hellmar & Co. for the balance. Lawn, in his light west to To-Hellmar & Co. for the balance. Lawn, in his flight, went to Texas, thence to Chicago, Baltimore, England, Brazil, and Chill; thence to this city. He had no money of consequence with him when arrested here. He states that he perpetrated the forgeries to help the firm out of the difficulties occasioned by the fall in the price of cotton. Fulton, the defaulting Tax-Collector, is wanted for embezziement of official funds amounting to \$21,000. He was arrested here some weeks since on a telegraphic requisition, and expressed his perfect willingness to go back. He was allowed his liberty, being only required to report at the prison every morning, awaiting some one from New Orleans. Detective Miner, of New Orleans, has charge of the prisoner. The matter has been kept very quiet by the authorities.

THE NATHAN MURDER. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—James T. Huff, sall to represent himself throughout the toun-try as James T. Porter, a Secret Service dewinding. Huff figured in the conspiracy to rob the tomb of Liucoln. He says, in a statement tound with him, that "Cole Garrison. Johnny Irving, and Billy Forrester, all now in State's Prison, murdered Beujamin Nathan in New York some years ago."

ASASSIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 3.—Robert Johnson, a well-known logger of this city, while walking about near a logging shanty about fifteen miles from this city, at Carmine's Gamp, yesterday morning, was shot dead with a load of buckshot by some unknown person in ambush. The murderer is supposed to be a man with whom Johnson had a difficulty a few weeks ago, and who has since been absent from camp.

FORGERY. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—W. H. Burnett, the Howe sewing-machine salesman, has disappeared with the horse and buggy belonging to the livery firm, leaving behind evidence warranting his conviction as a forger, if cantured. It appeared that he forged papers purporting to savy machines sold-on which he collected a large commission before leaving.

HELD FOR MURDER.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—Gustavas Swickard,
llen Dague, Jacca Cook, and Delang Baugh-

man, farmers ranging in age from 23 to 41 rears, have been bound over to court on a charge of murder in the first degree, on account of the fatal termination of injuries sustained by Louis Shiffler, another farmer, in a fight while at at picnic at Rocky Fork, in this county, last Saturday. The fracas grew out of an old feud existing between the parties.

FIRES.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Aug. 3.—The fire bere last evening caused a great excitement, and at one time a large portion of the central portion of the city was greatly endangered. The air, however, failed to co-operate with the flames, and so no fire was distributed outside of a square bounded by four streets,—though all that ground is a mass of ruins to-day. The heat was intense, as all the buildings consumed were was intense, as all the buildings consumed were wooden ones, mostly two stories high, consisting of wagon and paint-shops, etc., livery-stable, houses, and small shops. The fire originated in a blacksmith-shop, owned by John Glah, on the corner of Division and Milwaukee streets, and extended through the square bounded by River street and Douglas avenue on east and west, and by Milwaukee and Division streets on the north and south. Every hydraut within on the north and south. Every hydrant within reach of the flames had hose attached, and the reach of the flames had hose attached, and the steamer put two streams upon the fire in short order. The stone mills and other buildings on River street caught in the crevices and roofs several times, but were successfully extinguished. The firemen worked like Trojans, and are entitled to thanks. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad got engines ready to move all their cars, as had the fire gone a block north it would have cleaned out the railroad depot and a number of storehouses, etc. The frame of the Chicago House still stands,—a melancholy-looking wreck. The following is a list of losers and amounts; also insurance: amounts; also insurance:

\$41,800 \$17,550 The rate of insurance upon that block has al-ways been very high—from 5 to 10 per cent, etc., the insurance generally carried by com-panies quite anxious to secure business. It is hardly probable the city authorities will allow a rebuilding except with more firm materials than seasoned pine. A great risk to a portion of the city has been met, and we hope it was for the best. No injury to persons were reported. best. No injury to persons were reporte Hard work by firemen and citizens saved seve

The alarm from Box 183 at 7:10 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the cottage of No. 268 Twenty-third street, owned by H. C.

No. 208 Twenty-third street, owned by H. C. Walker. No damage.

The alarm from Box 85 at 5:20 last evening was caused by boys setting fire to some old timbers in Bouton's yard, Fifteenth and Dearborn streets. No damage.

The alarm from Box 345 at 7:20 last evening

was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 136 West Erie street, the residence of Otto No. 136 West Erie street, the residence of Otto Schoeneman. Damage nominal.
The alarm from Box 826 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire at No. 81 Bremer street, owned by John Riffell, and occupied as a news-depot by Frank Smith. Damage, \$150 to building and stock.
The alarm from Box 321 at 4:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by some boys setting fire to some rubbish in a freight car on the Burlington & Quincy Road, near the corner of Halsted and John streets. Damage nominal. None of the boys were caught.

NEAR EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 8.—The extensive ealt and lumber works of W. R. Burt & Co., eight miles below this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The saw-mill, salt-block, two miles of dockage, 6,000,000 feet of lumber, shies of dockage, 6,000,000 leet of lumber, 8,000 barrels of salt, and a large amount of other property was swept away, and 200 men thrown out of employment. The total loss is \$225,000, with an insurance of \$91,000. The salt block was the largest in the world, was erected last year, and cost \$60,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO. St. Louis, Aug. 3.—The Harmonic Hall Building, Jefferson City, the upper story occupied by the Harmonic Club, and the lower stories by Stampel & Kerges as a furniture store, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss about \$20,000; insured, \$7,000.

NEAR IOWA FALLS, IA. DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 3.—The barn and granary of D. Waithall, living east of Iowa Falls, con taining two horses, twelve hogs, seven tons o hay, and all his farming implements, was burned

Probably the work of an incendiary MURPHY.

A Gambler Spills His Own Blood upon Good Axminster Carpet in a Handsome Temple of the Brace Goddess, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- John Francis Murphy, a man well known in sporting circles and on the turf, committed suicide this morning in the gambling house at No. 13 West Twenty-eighth street, by olowing his brains out. Murshy lived at the Sturtevant House, and was also a frequenter of the Brower House, a resort for turfmen. Murphy called at the gamresort for turimen. Murphy caned at the gam-bling-house of Mike Murray about 9 Thursday evening, inquiring for a friend. At midnight he appeared again, played for a time with indif-ferent success, drank rather heavily of brandy, ferent success, drank rather heavily of brandy, and acted strangely. Leaving the gaming-table in the extension parlor be entered the front parlors, which were unoccupied, and for some time hurriedly paced the floor. About 3a. m., while an eager group of gamblers were gathered round the iaro-table in the rear apartment, all were startled by the report of a pistol in the front room. Several men rushed into the apartment and found Murphy on a chair near the marble pillars dividing the front and back parlors. He had shot himself through the right temple, from a round hole in which a stream of blood was flowing. Life was already extinct. On his person were found a small sum of money, a valuable gold watch and chain, various papers, and a letter dated New Orleans, July 12, 1876, which reads:

My name is J. F. Murphy. My mother lives in

various papers, and a letter dated New Orleans, Juty 12, 1876, which reads:

My mane is J.F. Murphy. My mother lives in Elgin, ill. I am recently from San Francisco, and nave \$2,300 on deposit with the Odd-Fellows spivings Bank in San Francisco; also some property in the Town of Hollister, Cal., all to go to my dear mother in case of my death. My will is deposited with the National Gold Bank & Trust Company of San Francisco. Truly and sanely.

From this it is evident the suicide was contemplated a year ago. The other papers show that from 1863 to 1876 he was employed as brakeman and passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific Railway, Central Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Roads. Early in 1870 he lost his position, and, since then, as been a professional gambler and adventurer. He spent a few months in New Orleans, where he was known by the soubriquet of "Doctor," and gamed a reputatian as an expert in billiards and pin-pool. Among the documents were an acknowledgment of the receipt of his will by the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, a certificate of membership in the Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Ellis, Cal., a certificate of \$500 worth of shares in the Consolidated Tobacco Company of San Francisco, and another of six shares in the Wallapai Mining and Milling Company.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Comptroller of Texas, now here, has called in \$500,000 of pen-Texas, now here, has called in \$500,000 of pension-bonds, the State having negotiated a 6 percent foan.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The Taxpayers' Convention have nominated ex-Auditor Monroe Ashbury for Mayor.

Evansviller, Ind., Aug. 3.—John Boyer, living in Chion Township, near this city, shot and killed himself to-day while in a drunken fit. He was 42 years of age.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived, steamship Rhein from Bremen. FAGOT AND FLAME

Greed's Altars Furning with Two Horrible Burnt Offerings.

Six Helpless Employes Roasted in Cincinnati Yesterday.

A Shaving Fuse, A curately Adjusted, Lights Them to Dusty Death.

A Cruel Broiling Scheme in Pittsburg Fails in Its Perfect Work.

Two of Ten, However, Suffer Death, and Several Linger Wretchedly.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—An appalling catas trophe occurred at George Pelstring & Co. cigar-box factory on Broadway, above Eightl street, about 7 o'clock this morning, by which six persons were killed and five severely wounded. The building was five stories, brick, running back from Broadway a distance of forty feet. The lower story was fixed for sawing, and the upper stories for the manufacture of boxes. An elevator ran from the upper to the lower floor, and almost parallel with it achute or flume pro-vided with a steam fan for the purpose of carry-ing down shavings, etc., to the furnace room. The only stairway was a narrow, steep, and ladder-like contrivance, which could be used by only one person at a time. The engineer, Ambrose Black, has attended to this factory, with the as-Black, has attended to this factory, with the assistance of a son 14 years old, during the day, and has managed the engines for other business at night. About half-past 5 o'clock he sent his son to build the fires, and went thimself about half-past 6 to relieve his son for breakfast. Soon after his arrival fire broke out in the combustible dust accumulated on top of the sharing boy, about eight feet on top of the shaving box, about eight feet finme and hatchway, quickly set fire to the fifth story. Hose was applied, but without effect, and the building was soon wrapped in flames. The girls and boys employed in the factory were generally driven by the smoke and flames to the upper floor, where they might have escaped through the roof to the roof of an adjoining building, and thus reached the street. Some employes below urged them to that course, but were not heard. All flocked to the windows on the south side, in the vain hope of escape from that quarter, but there were no ladders, and the only but near a row of low shantles, too far below to reach with safety by jumping. A young employe, Henry Maag, hurried up-stairs to the girls' room and urged them to follow him down. Several attempted, but the heat quickly melted the soft brick walls, and the streams of water from outside battered them in, and the building fell upon about half the inmates, including poor Maag. Fortunately the fire occurred early in the morning, and many of the employes were somewhat later than usual. Otherwise the catastrophe would have been still more terrible. As it is, of the eleven employes at the time in the building, the following were killed and wounded: Killed—Mary Nurre, aged 20; Minnie Kubbe, aged 16; John Clanzenburg, aged 42 (killed by jumping from a window); Frank Stordeur, aged 30; Henry Maag, aged 16; Josephine Bey, 17. Wounded—Anne Lund, Kate Poetker, Louis Untheit, Will Whalen, and Ed Dolen. All the bodies have been removed but Maag's. The wounded have been placed in the hospital. Clanzenburg, wno had been Jown-stairs and out of danger, rushed up-stairs to beln the girls, and was caught on the third floor in the flames. In despair he dashed through a window, his hair and clothing all abiaze, and jumped to the ground. He died in a few bours. Stordeur had assisted two girls out, and, in consequence of his attempt to help others was burned to death. All the men could have escaped unscathed but for their heroic conduct in helping the girls. The building was not more than two or three years old, but very filmsily constructed. It was filled up with veneering, dried cedar, and other material, which rendered it inflammable as tinder-box. Neither the methods of protection against fire, nor the means of escape are considered to have been sufficient for buildings devoted to such a purpose. The loss is estimated at about \$60,000; insurance not known. ploye, Henry Maag, hurried up-stairs to the girls' room and urged them to follow him down.

at about \$60,000; insurance not known.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Another dreadful ecident occurred here this forenoon. The lining of the cupola at Lucy Furnace needing re pair, ten men were engaged on the work, seven on a scaffold and three on the wall inside the ola, which was almost red hot at the bottom, the fires only having been drawn yesterday.

From some cause the scaffold gave way, and went crushing to the bottom, a distance of nearly fifty feet. Two of the seven men were instantly killed, and the others severely, perhaps fatally, injured. The scaffold caught fire in a few minutes, and it was with difficulty the injured men were prevented from being reasted alive. As it was, they were dreadfully burned. Their screams and means while undergoing the fiery ordeal were heartrending. The bodies of the killed were not recovered until the fire had been quenched by throwing water upon it. The dead men are Julius Hayden and Michael Cusick, and the wounded John Ward, James Tierney, Patrick Cüsick, James Hart, and John Boyle. The three men who were on the wall escaped unbarmed. The condition of several of the injured is very critical, and their recovery is considered impossible. difficulty the injured men were prevented from

MANGLED BY A REAPER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 3.—Joseph Cox met with a fatal accident this afternoon in a wheat-field in Fuma Township. He was driving a reaper, and one of the horses having stepped over a trace he dismounted in front of the sickles. The horses started up and he was hor-ribly mangled by the sickles and his neck brok-en. He died in fifteen minutes.

HUNTING ACCIDENT. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—8. Sprig Beet, Cashier of the Franklin Bank, was found dead yesterday in the woods attached to his country seat, twelve miles from the city. He had left his house in the morning for a hunt.

KICKED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 3.—The Rev. James N. Baker, living four miles west of Brush Creek. was killed by a horse kicking him in the head and neck, while trying to drive him out of his field.

GROVER. An Affidavit Originally from New York Comes Lagging Back Superfluously. PORTLAND, Aug. 3.—During the course of inrestigation before the Congressional Commit-tee, charges of corruption were preferred against Senator Grover. Frequent allusion was made by numerous witnesses to Gold-smith, a well-known merchant and banker of this city. Statements were made which tended to implicate him as being in-timately connected with the corrupt scheme of securing Grover's election by money. The fol-lowing is an affidavit of Goldsmith's, made in lowing is an affidavit of Goldsmith's, made in New York, July 12, relative to the investigation then being held here. The official document was received here to-day, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

My name is Goldsmith: place of residence Portland. I am here at present with my son, who is under medical treatment, and am therefore unable to proceed to Oregon to give verbal testimony in the examination now pending before the Congressional Committee in relation to the election of L. F. Grover to the United States Senate. I am the "B. Goldsmith" to whom reference is made by the Hon. J. W. Nesmith, United States Marshal Waters, and J. M. Johns in their testimony before said Committee as having furnished or used money to influence or procure the election of said Grover to the United States Senate.

influence the vote of any member of the Legisla-ture, either for caucus nominations or for voting for United States Senator in joint session; and I further declare that, in conversation with said Grover prior to his election, he told me that he had no money to spend for his election, and that did not wish any of his friends to use any for him; and that I have no other motive in making this declaration than that justice may be done. SPORTING NEWS. BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO—INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—The game of base-ball to-day was a spiritions affair. The Chicago Club had out its best nine, and met a picked nine. Three Indianapolis men—Nolan, Houtz, and Warner—were off, sick or disabled, and Rocap was unwell. Their places were filled by Riley, Julian, a retired professional, and Knight, an amateur. At the bat and in the field the Chicagos played a splendid game, Smith making a home run by a drive down leftfield among the carriages. Anson's two errors were all that were made by the visitors. Flint and Riley made a pretty double-play off Halli-nan's foul tip, one of the two redeeming features of the game. The other was Rocap's marvelous catch of a foul-bound in right-fiel

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Total	31	0	4	27	11	8

Runs earned—Four.
First base on errors—Chicago. 4.
Fassed balls—Anson, 1. Flint,
Struck out—Quest, Riley (2), Wright, Cuthbert.
Left on bases—Chicago. 5; Indianapolis, 5.
Balls calied—Off McVey. 30; off McSorley, 8.
Strikes called—Off McVey. 30; off McSorley, 12.
Double plays—Flint and Riley.
Umpire—Aquilla Jones. mpire-Aquilla Jones. wo-base hits-Peters, Bradley, Hallinan, Ar

on.

Home run—Smith.

Owing to their disabled condition, the Blues have costponed their Northern trip one week.

postponed their Northern trip one week.

87. LOUIS—BUCKEYE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—The St. Louis Browns came to grief at the hands of the Buckeyes this afternoon. The game was a most beautiful one, the pitching of McCormick being very effective, and the fielding on both sides sharp. Up to the eighth inning the Browns were unable to get beyond second base, when three successive errors gave the Browns their only run, the score at the close of the game standing, Buckeye, 5; St. Louis, 1.

Base hits—Buckeye, 7, St. Louis, 3.

it. Louis, 1.

Base hits—Buckeye, 7, St. Louis, 3.

Errors—Buckeye, 6; St. Louis, 8.

The Browns acknowledge McCormick to be one
of the hardest to hit they have yet tackled.

of the hardest to hit they have yet tackled.

NEPONSET, II.L.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEPONSET, III., Aug. 3.—Tournament, fourth day, morning game, Princeton 23 and Milo 3: afternoon game, Princeton 24 and Neponset 1. The Princetons were so magnanimous as to consolidate first money with the rest of the prizes and divide equally with the less fortunate clubs, thus ending the tournament.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—Base-ball: Bosto 5; Alleghenys, 2. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Hartford, 7; Ath-

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 8.—Minneapolis 9; Clippers, of Winona, 0. Five innings.

A game of base-ball will be played this after-noon between the Board of Trade and the Lyon the Healy Clubs at the White Stocking grounds. Friends of the respective clubs are invited. Game commences at 3:30.

The Recorders and the Abstracts, rival nines

The Recorders and the Abstracts, rival nines from Recorder Brockway's office, met on the Chicago Club grounds yesterday, and settled the base-ball supremacy, for a time at any rate. The Recorders showed as their nine Reed, p.; Webster, c.; Kile, 2 b.; Day, c. f.; Billiar, s. s.; Cameron, I. f.; McArthur, 1 b.; Arnold, r. f.; Maher, 3 b. The Abstracts were represented by Martin, c.; Stewart, 1 b.; Bachelder, 2 b.; Swenk, s. s.; Nicholson, c. f.: Danforth, r. f.;

THE TURF.

FREEPORT, ILL.
Special Disputch to The Tribune. FREEPORT. Ill., Aug. 3.-The attendance at the Driving Park this afternoon was much larger than on any previous day of the meeting The track was very dusty, but the day has bee cool, and a steady breeze has kept the amphi theatre free from dust. In the free-for-all race only three horses had been entered, and only two started. Badger Girl won the race in three straight heats,-time 2:28, 2:28, and 2:261/4. Marion took second money. Sixteen horses were entered for the 2:40 race, eleven starting. Amboy took the first heat in 2:32; Brightwood took the second and third heats in 2:33 and 2:33\frac{1}{2}. In the fourth heat Brightwood crossed the wire first, but the heat was declared void, and Shepard Boy sent to the rear for jock-eying in aid of Brightwood. After scoring till dark the fifth heat was postponed till to-morrow morning.

dark the fifth heat was postponed till to-morrow morning.

BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—The 2:25 race was postponed till to-morrow after six heats had been trotted, Aliey and Richard each taking two heats and the Gypsy one, the second being a dead heat between Gypsy and Banquo.

The free-for-all race was won in three straight heats by Rarus, Lucille Golddust second, Nettle third. Time, 2:198; 2:185; 2:1994.

The programme of the Buffalo Park races was completed to-day, except the 2:25 class, to be fulshed to-morrow morning. The attendance has been good, considering that no pool sales were permitted. Quimby sold pools nights and mornings at Fort Erie, across the river. The drivers of Adele Clark and Capt. Jack were thrown to the ground by collisions, which broke the sulky-wheels. The horses ran, the former twice around the track, but neither drivers or horses were seriously injured.

RECKUR, 1A.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

REOKUK, 1a.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

KEOKUK, 1a., Aug. 3.—The 2:30 trotting race to-day was won by Alamo in three straight beats, the mile-and-repeat by Lady Jack, and the free-for-all trot by Henry.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 3.—The shooting tournament closed here to-day, having been a com plete success in every respect. There were four matches shot, with the following-named persons matches shot, with the following-named persons winners: Purse of \$100, miss and go out, first, Kellogg of Chillicothe; second, J. H. Davis of Paris; third, McKenzie of Galesburg; purse of \$200, first, O. F. Britton of Champaign; secons, Stagg of Chicago; third, Brown of Bloomington; fourth, Harry Conley of Champaign; purse of \$110, three double rises, first, Dr. Henry of Jacksonville; second, Stagg; third, Conley; purse of \$125, five birds, twenty-five yards' rise, first, J. A. Kuler, of Champaign; second, Davis; third, J. A. Monroe, of Champaign; consolation purse of \$100, three double rises. first, Conley; second, Button; third, Monroe. Most of the sportsmen present go to Peoria next week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 3.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Elgin Insane Asylum occurred yesterday. A large amount of routine business was done.

Mann & Sherwin had \$2,700 worth of butter Mann & Sherwin had \$2,700 worth of butter melted in Pittsburg last week, and not a grease spot is left.

A large number of our citizens are still rusticating around the various lakes in McHenry County.

J. K. W. Carnell, after twenty-five years of active business life in Eigin, has retired to rest upon his laurels.

The Watch Company employed 747 persons during the month of July. money to influence or procure the election of said Grever to the United States Senate: and I further state that I was in Salem, Ore., during the session of the Legislature at which the election of United States Senator was pending, and the day said election took place, and I, on oath, declare that I have not furnished or used any money, either directly or indirectly.

Death of the Hon. William B. Ogden at His Home in New York.

THE CONTRACT OF PARTY AND THE

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. William B. Ogden at His Home in New York.

The Estate Valued at Between \$5,000, 900 and \$10,000,000.

Interesting Sketch of a Man Whose Loss Chicago Will Deeply Mourn.

Bis Intimate Cennecties with the City's Greath and Fresperity.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Hon. William B. Ogden had been in feelle health for nearly three years, and for the last eight menths had not been at his office in feelle health for nearly three years, and for the last eight menths had not been at his office in the National Fari: Bank Building, although he had taken regular delity earriage drives till the end of last week. The yalue of the estate left by Mr. Ogden had been in feeling chairs and a sealing with the state of the property is in the West. He owned at large estate in New Acress, where his ancestors came from, besides his valuable estate at Boscobel, where, for the last six years of his life, he resided. This residence led him to devote much attention to the improvement of transit facilities in New York, and among the many schemes projected that of an underground railroad came from Mr. Ogden. He remained a bachelor till 1875. These will be sent the sate of the state left by Mr. Ogden had been engaged to a voung lady who died before they were married. He was afterwards engaged to another lady in the west, but the marriage new came off. This lady is still living.

Mr. Ogden leaves a brother and three sisters. The whole estate.

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The North of the state of the

managed by Mr. Canda, one of the partners of Mr. Ogden in his new canal enterprise. Mr. Green has a full power of attorney, and manages the whole estate.

The Times, in its editorial on William B. Og-

den, headed "A Representative American," says: "The life of William B. Ogden, which savs: "The life of William B. Ogden, which closed at High Bridge yesterday, not only covers a large portion of American history, but has been closely identified with some of the most important industrial developments of the last bail century. He was buying land at and near the present site of Chicago, when the place of the future city was marked only by Fort Desrbora and a few buts. marked only by Fort Dearborn and a few huts. the costliest buildings of the metropolis of the West could be had for a few dollars an acrc. His observing eye took in the future develop-ment of the great Northwest while as yet the Indian paddled his canoe on Lake Michigan, and the traveler had to pass through the villages of populous tribes of red men to penetrate into Wisconsin or to reach the banks of the Mississippi. He looked over the Western country sippl. He looked over the Western country with the perceptions of a trained man of business when there were little more than 5,000 persons between Lake Michigan and the Pacific, and he lived to see the population of that portion of the country increased more than two-thousand-fold. Mr. Ogden's career was full of suggestive contrasts, to an extent which is found in the life of but few men of business. Ha was the first Mayor of Chicago, and one of the chief sufferers from the fire which threatened to terminate the existence of the city over whose development he had watched so sedulous-ly. We know of nothing more dramatic in the history of commercial trials and triumphs than his experience in the great fire. 'At one fell swoop' went a large proportion of his property and his wealth, but the accumu-lated misfortunes fell upon a man who was something more than a mere money grabbe and whose practical instincts, combined with his | Welland Canal—The Hackett Inquest—The of repairing the work of devastation and ruin which might well have unnerved the most stoical of men. When the American Defoe shall arise to relate the details of the Chicago errible flame that swept the pine forests of Wisconsin, the name of William B. Ogden will have a distinguished place among men who were first to remember in that double ruin the

American spirit of hopefulness and self-help." William B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago died at his residence, High-Bridge, New York, on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. This anouncement will be received by all our older itizens with feelings of the deepest sorrow. They knew him only to respect and honor him. No man in all the history of the city better understood its commanding commercial position and no man did more to influence the world to appreciate it, and, in fact, to make Chicago the leading central city of the continent. It would be impossible for this or any other age to overestimate the value of his services or to ren-

der an adequate tribute to his memory.

William B. Ogden was born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 15th of June, 1805, and was, therefore, a little more than 72 years of age. His father, Abraham Ogden, belonged to one of the oldest and most influential familians. lies of Eastern New Jersey. At 18 he was inluced by Gov. Mahlon Dickerson, a friend of his father, to visit the new settlement of Wal-ton, and, with an eye to the prospective great wealth to be derived from the splendid pine forest in the Valley of the Delaware, he made it his home for life. In 1790-'2 some of the leading officers of the Revolutionary War, without money and without business, having previously obtained a patent for a large quantity of land, eighty miles west of Catskill, took their little effects and their families on pack-horses through the wilderness over the mountains westward to Walton. Among these was James Weed, of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn. His daughter became the wife of Abraham Orden and the mother of the man whose history has become indelibly connected with that of Chicago. As might be sup-posed, the citizens of Walton were among the most cultivated and influential people in the early history of the State of New York. Mr. Ogden chose the law for his profession, and had commenced his preparatory studies, when, his father's health failing, his son, at the

when, his father's health falling, his son, at the early age of 16, was required to take charge of his lumbering and mercantile business. This was very extensive, requiring him to visit Philadelphia, New York, and nearly all the towns and cities in the Valleys of the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. He seemed to make no effort to achieve success or a leading position among his fellows, for on account of his solendid presence and great abilities these were at once conceded to him. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of the State of New York as the best man to advocate a great of aid from the State in the construction. a grant of aid from the State in the construction of the Eric Railway through the southern tier

of the Eric Railway through the southern tier of counties.

Though no man seemed to have a brighter future before him in his native State, he determined to follow the star of empire to the West, and arrived in this city in June, 1835. He had already studied carefully every fact in regard to the climate, soil, and resources of the Northwest and the position of Chicago in regard to it that had come within his reach; and his judgment of their great future never faltered for a moment. He and his friends purchased large quantities of real estate, assured that no investment would be more safe or realize a larger profit. At first his principal business was to care for the lands belonging to himself and his friends, but gradually and imperceptibly his

Trustees of the University at the time of his death.

During the last eight or ten years his large railway interests have required him to live most of the time in New York; but he always regarded Chicago as his home, and up to the fire of 1871, and perhaps since, voted in this city.

The life of William B. Ogden was too busy to permit him to engage much in politics. He nevertheless accepted the State Senatorship in 1860-61. Though his social qualities were of the highest order, he did not marry till Feb. 9, 1875. He had been for many years acquainted with his wife. Miss Arnot, the daughter of a wealthy banker of Elmira, N. Y. She is a most excellent and highly-accomplished lady, and her ceaseless care and delicate attentions have contributed most effectually to cheer and brighten the weary months and days of the last year.

William B. Orden was a man of command.

william B. Ogden was a man of commanding presence. Nature cast him in a mold of genuine nobility. At once he was accorded the confidence and the respect of all who met him. In his intercourse with his fellow-men, whether with the lumberman at Peshtigo, the humblest purchaser of an outside lot, or with the leading men of the nation, he was always the kind, courteous, intelligent gentleman. Though younger than some of them, he was the contemporary of Webster, Clay, Calhoun. Benton, Douglas, and Lincoln,—of the leading scientists, divines, and jurists,—in fact, of the ablest men the nation has ever produced; and, though his life was mainly devoted to business, in the comprehensive grasp of his mind, in genuine ability, and all that makes the noble citizen and the useful man, William B. Ogden was the peer of the wisest and the best of them. His name must always occupy a foremost place in the history of the development and the progress of our city and of the Northwest, and should ever be embaimed in blessings and honor.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—A Victoria dispatch says Sir James Douglas, the founder of Victo-ria and first Governor of the colony, died sud-

CANADIAN NEWS.

Six Nationals-A Big Spree Special Dispatch to The Tribuns,
OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The time for receiving teners for the construction of works in connection

ders for the construction of works in connection with the Welland Canal enlargement expired to-day. There are an unusually large number of tenders, upwards of 150, a great many of which are from American contractors. Nothing definite on the subject of awarding the contracts will be known before the return of the Premier. who is now on a tour of the maritime provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—A conference between the members of the Hackett jury and the Hon. Mr. Baker, Solicitor-General, was held to-day. The representatives of the jury were Messrs. Smith, Rothwell, and Dangerfield. They pre-The representatives of the jury were Measrs. Smith, Rothwell, and Dangerfield. They presented a petition alleging that they came to a decision in the case at the request of the Coroner, and on his representation that he would continue the inquest subsequently, until all the facts connected with the death were elicited. Mr. Baker assured the deputation that Jones. the Coroner, had no instructions from the provincial Government to act as he had done, and that every possible inquiry would be made to bring the parties guilty of the murder to justice. The members of the deputation next made a serious complaint of the conduct of the Coroner in the matter, when Baker said that, if a formal charge were lodged against him, the Government would hold an inquiry.

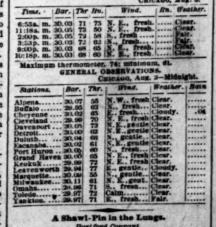
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, held at their council-house to-day, at which there was a large attendance, the sum of \$5,000 was granted to the Braint Memorial Fund. An additional subscription from this city of \$5,000 is expected. It is intended to erect a monument costing \$20,000 to the memory of the distinguished warrior and chieftain, Capt. Joseph Braut. The Committee is a large and influential one, having H. R. H. Prince Arthur and Earl Dufferin as patrons.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—A serious row occurred at Pembroke yesterday among Eddy's lumbermen, who had been in the woods cleven months, and, on receiving their pay, got drunk and smashed things generally. A hotel-keeper and one or two others were badly hurt. The Riot act was read and volunteers called out and dispersed the crowd. A number of arrests were made, and a

read and volunteers called out and dispersed the crowd. A number of arrests were made, and a strong guard of volunteers was placed over the jail all night.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4-1 a.m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley and Upper Lake re-gion, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer and clear weather.



firm, under the name of Ogden, Jones & Co., and afterwards Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., became the largest real-estate bouse in the city. Their transactions have been enormous, and even now they probably control a larger realty than any other firm.

In 1836 Mr. Ogden became embavrassed, principally by the assistance he gave to his friends, but by 1843 these were all wiped out, and since then he has been one of the largest and most successful operators in the country. No one can now tell what effect the immense depreciation in values has had upon his estate, but it has been and probably now is exception.

A REMEDIAL AGENT OF UNCOMMON POWER.

It is a fact which became patent years ago to the people of the United States that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a remedial agent of uncommon power. As a consequence of this recognition, its sales have increased immensely at home and abroad, and it has risen to a foremost rank among the proprietary medicines of the day Chemical analysis, after submitting it to the closest scretiny, pronounce it absolutely pure, and skillful and conscientious medical practitioners recommend its use. A wide range of disorders falls within the scope of its curative operation. Among them may be enumerated dyspensia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous aliments, urinary and uterme affections, rheumatism and goot. It is a supremely efficacious tonic, hastens convalescence, cheers the mind, imparts appetite, and promotes sound sleep.

There is no anodyne or narcotic that will bring relief to the tortured vactim of neuralgia as surely as Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison

For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers' inequaled "French Catarrh Curc." Trial and amples free to ali. Office 70 State-st. Perley Jeffers.

VEGETINE. WHAT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY

VEGETINE.

VECETION will renew the blood, give tone to the stomach, restore the liver to its proper scion, stimulate the kidneys so as to enable them to perform the functions devolving upon them, carry off the putrid humors, regulate the bowels, and restore the whole system to working order. This is precisely what VECETINE does, and this is the exact way through which it has accomplished so many wonderful cures, as may be seen by the following reconstricts of the control of the

Great Suffering of His Wife.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to say a word in prati-Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to say a word in praise of Vegetine. My wife has been troubled with a bad humor for several years, which she inherited from her parents. We have tried several physicians and a great many different kinds of medicine with but little benefit. She was so much emaclated that we had almost despaired of her ever being any better. Hearing of the Vegetine we resolved to try once more, and she commenced using it last March, and has been improving in health ever since. From 104 pounds she has advanced to 135 pounds, having gained 31 pounds in seven months, and is now able to be about her work. In short, she believes that Vegetine has been the means of saving her life, and that she cannot say too much in its praise. If it pleases you to make use of this statement you are at liberty to do so. She has taken fifteen bottles and is still using it, and I can safely recommend it as a great blood purifier.

Tours respectfully, JOSEPH L. BUTLER.

. The Wife's Statement.

Dear Sir: I feel I must say a few words about the Vegetine. The physicians said I had so many complaints they did not know what to give me. They said I had a bad humor and I had the kidney complaint, the liver complaint, my heart was very weak, and I don't think there is any one who suffered more with the piles than I did. The physicians all said it was no use for me to take medicine, I could not live through the month of May. I truly think the Vegetine has saved my life, and my neighborr say that the Vegetine has really accomplished a wonderful cure in my case, and I tell every one whom I meet it is the best medicine in the world Yours, very thankfully.

VEGETINE.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE. Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully add my testimo-ny to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine. Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over 30 years with that dreadful

that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me, and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a to trank God all the time that there is so god a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak-sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORB,

Cor. Magazine and Walnut-sts., Cambridge, Mass.

disease, Catarrh, and nad such bad coughing spells

VEGETINE. VEGETINE is a great panaces for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweat sleep.

VEGETINE. Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists, GAY, BRIGHT, SUNSHINY,

The entertainment we derive from it is so greated that our interest is held from the initial to the concluding chapter, says the New York Evening Mail of

TANGLED. By Rachel Carew. Square 16mo. Price, \$1.

"A capital story. . . Such as no one will set saide
without completing."—Boston Traveller.

HOURS WITH MEN AND BOOKS. By Prof. WM. MATHEWS, LL.D. Price, \$2.00.

The Leaden Norming Post of July 2 says of this new book: "A vigorous intellect, wide and attentive reading, a tenacious memory, a lucid and nervous siyle, are the gifts underlying the pleasant pages of this

Eminently Readable Book. A storehouse of valuable information, and pleasantly imparted, and combined with much originality of thought. Hours With Men and Books' will be welcome on both sides of the Atlantic. These essays evence a high state of culture without a single trace of, the bookworm. They stimulate like wine, and refresh the sense like flowers."

15th THOUSAND JUST PUBLISHED OF

WHAT TOMMY DID.

By EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER. Illustrate Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.00. "The actions of Tommy, as partrayed in this fascinating book, are a well-apring of delight. Fun, jolity, and mirth-provoking incident run riot through the story. Wrinkles vanish in its reading, And care fades away before the cheery influence of recital."—San Francisco Post.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

ADVERTISERS

. .

The Produce Markets Less Active-

Pork, Lard, and Oats Easier. Other Grain, Hogs, and Meats Firm

--- Flour Weak. FINANCIAL.

There were few new developments in local fnances. The country demand for bank favors has subsided temporarily. The orders from the inte-rior for currency are only moderate, and their vol-ums indicates that the new crop has hardly begun nms indicates that the new crop has narray begin to move to market. The supply of negotiable paper from the city customers of the banks was light. Deposits remain low, and the banks show no disposition to extend their discount lines, except is the most conservative manner and on the best

of discount were 8@10 per cent at the aks to regular customers. Loans on call were noted at 6 per cent.

New York exchange was firmer and sold between sents at 50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

THE ARKANSAS RAILBOAD BOND CASE. The decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas nat some \$6,000,000, including accrued interest, railroad bonds guaranted by the State are inslid, has called forth considerable hostile coment. The New York Times expresses this feeling an additorial on which, after reciting the fact that in an editorial on which, after reciting the fact that the bill authorizing the bonds was read several times in one day, instead of on separate days, it

time in one day, instead of on separate days, it says:

The State of Arkansas has got the money, or the improvements which the money paid for, but the State, if we can imagine such an impersonal thing saying anything, sits back and says to the bond-holder, "Really, my fine fellow, I took your money, but my receipt is not worth a rush." It does not add to the enormity of this offense that the legality of the Arkansas bonds has never before been called in question, and that the interest has been paid without demut up to this time. The main fact of the case is that the State of Arkansas been paid without demut up to this time. The main fact of the case is that the State of Arkansas has sequalred several million dollars' worth of property, and has repeatinted the only obligation ever issued as an acknowleagment or receipt. Of course, it is alleged that a due regard for the su-lemnities of law, a strict observance of the requirements of the Constitution, etc., compel the people of Arkansas to refuse payment of debts which they have contracted. It was the failt of the bonds was legally enacted. It is idle to waste words over such a scurvy trick. It was, or was not, a clerical blunder which made the law a dead letter. No matter; the State had the money. It refuses to pay it back, on the ground that some informality in the so-called law invalidates the whole transaction. There is no way of compelling the State to pay. There ought to be; but since there is not, Arkansas may as well be gazetted, as an individual would be, as a common swindler. It is difficult to understand the legal force of this kind of reasoning. An agent is bound by the instructions of his principal, and persons dealing with the agent are held to acquaint themselves with his power. The people of Arkansas, by their Constitution and laws, are public printed notice to all the world of the only conditions under which their agent, the State authorities, could borrow money on their account. Any lender to the State was bound to see that all the requisite con ted outside this express instruction. The Gov ment of the State of Illinois is prohibited from ing bends. If the Legislature should violate this provision, and the Governor should sign the bill, and issue the bonds and apply the proceeds to a State work, does the Times suppose any court would allow the bondholders to collect payment of

THE STOCK MARKET FOR SEVEN MONTHS OF The following shows the movement of the principal stocks in the New York market for the

	n (n y	2006	To cod	sing.
New York Central	100%	104%	85¼ 135	9436
Erie	954	1034	456	814
Pansma	*126	130	80	*101
Western Union	71	78	56	7136
Pacific Mail	2414	2814	1276	21
Sorthwestern	3614	9712	15	* 2176
Northwestern preferred	5084	5032	3734	5136
St. Paul		2440	11	2414
St. Paul preferrad	52 17	6110	40%	6019
New Jersey Central	37%	3734	6	1116
Del. I ack. & West.	7314	77	3054	4256
Delaware & Hudson	7136	7434	25%	4:254
Adama Hapress	10134	105	91	99.4
American Express		60%	4316	* 44
United States Express	54 4	5004	38	40
Wells-Fargo Express	89	90	81	* 81
Pine., Ft. W. & Chicago	10156	101%	8156	8416
Lake Shore	55 a	57%	45	51%
Wapash Pur. Receipts	716	814	36	5
C., C. & Indiana Central			1	214
Cleveland & Pitteburg	90%	93	7214	79
C., C., C. & Ind	* 36	39	1954	4 25
Bock Island	9694	10236	8252	1/51/6
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	117%	118%	94	99
Union Pacing. Michigan Central	6UM	73	59%	• 63
Michigan Contral	45 9	50%	35%	43%
Dhie & Mississippi.	82 3	6534	40%	6114
	378	775	238	314
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13:0	15%	.7	12
Merris & Essex		30	17	28
(mickelly or	• 11		5114	* 13
Unicksilver Bissouri Pacific	:116	350	13	10
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.	• 15	25	1554	2 400
Chicago & Aiton	9014	104	7514	

Chicago & Alton 99% 103 75% 88

*Bid questions.

THE CHARTER OAK AND REPORM MANAGEMENT. Gov. Jewell took his place as President of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company on July 31. His first act was an indication of the rigid retrenchment with which he proposes to run the Company. He first reduced the clerical force about one-half, and then struck off one-third of the salaries of ind then struck off one-third of the salaries of hose who were fortunate enough to escape the guillotine. The result is a clean reduction of one-tail on the cost of running the office under the old management, and, as the new President owns a najority of the stock in the Company, it will be seen he has strong reasons of his own for cutting lown expenses, independent of any mere regard for the welfare of the policy-holders. A new feature is to be introduced that will help to restore considerace in the resented wreck. The Board of Directors is to be increased, and the policy-holders will be awited to elect two of the additional members, thus giving them a voice in the management of the immense pile of assets the Company has mult up.

constant to elect two of the additional memora, that syntant them a voice in the management of the immense pile of assets the Company has milt up.

Consuctive the syntant that the syntantic process of the special Commission appointed by the Legislaure of Consecticut make report concerning the ther life-insurance companies that they were alled upon to examine, as they have done in the nee of the Charter Cair? First, because they have to had time to examine all; second, because they reto make report to the General Assembly at the sext seesion, and not until then, concerning all ompanies that are accuratined to be solvent. Sec. of the Senste joint resolution provides that whenever the facts found by such Special Commission elative to any such life-insurance company are nech as would warrant the interference of the linance of the State in the manune ow provided by law, said Special Commissions of a State, and he shall thereupon take such procedure relative to said company as is now related by law. Concerning all companies in conscitues which the Commission declares sound, so the provides that said Commission shall make iport to the next essent of the General Assembly.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The London Recognist of the Clast says with relative that the Commission declares sound, so it provides that said Commission shall make iport to the next essent of the General Assembly.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The London Recognist of the Clast says with relative that the Commission declares sound, so it provides that said commission that remain decrement take advantage of the demand for remitment to the first property of the said of the clast says with relative process which the commission declares sound with the special commission shall make it in the said of the said property of the said produced to the Government take advantage of the demand sell these sites whenever the price rises much now 5 did just such as sea farmished by the low examples of the past year; large amounts of the demand for mental processing because of the decla

it is difficult to see how an active loan market early in the coming autumn can be avoided, particular as the New York banks have a smaller surplus re as the New York banks have a smaller surplus re-serve than at the corresponding time for several years. An improvement in general trade is also pretty certain to draw capital from dormant in-vestments into active employment; and, without doubt, there are many millions awaiting such a decisive turn for the better in the business situa-tion, as it is reasonable to expect there will be be-fore the present year closes, to be so transferred. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. In its financial column the New York Herald

In its financial column the New York Herald

There is some talk about the financial policy of Secretary Sherman. He is, in this respect, apparently as difficult to put a finger upon as was the Frenchman's fea. After making it known that the Treasury would sell no gold, we are suddenly informed that \$1,000,000 will be offered on Thursday. Certainly a big way like a Cabinet officer may be excused for changing his mind, but it would be more satisfactory to the great public, who are, as it were, haid headed in respect to finance, to get some sort of notion as to what the policy of the Government is going to be. If it be the intention of Mr. Sherman to excite a lively business in the Gold-Room by playing rast and loose with his coin balance he will innounbteily succeed; if, however, he cares to foster the legitimate trade of the country upon a basis freed from speculation the sooner he shows his intentions the better.

FAHLURES IN NEW YORK.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK. The failures in New York in July numbered thirty-two, and with assignments and adjudica-tions in bankruptcy covered liabilities of \$2,520, -000. The number of failures the previous month was the same, but the liabilities were \$20,000 less.

Signs of a gradual revival of trade prosperity in New England are detected by the New Haven

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 105%@105 in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 85%@94% cents on the dollar in

gord.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sixty days.	Bight.
Sterling485)4	487
France	513%
Belgium	513%
Germany 95	95 4
Holland 40	40%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Rtd.	Asked.
United States 8 of '81 111%	1124
U. S. 5-20s of '63-January and July 108'4	106:4
U. S. 5-20s of '67-January and July 1056	109
U. S. 5-20s of '67-January and July 1034 U. S. 5-20s of '68-January and July 1103	111
United States 10-40s	11234
United States new 5s of '81, ex int 100%	1000
United States currency 6s	
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
RIA.	Acked.
Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds 10816	*10956
Chicago City 7 W ct. se werage*10814	*109%
Chieggo City 7 & ct. water loan 10816	*10959
Cook County 7-W ct. bonds, long 108	*100
North Chicago 7 F ct bonds (L. Park) *9714	
West Park bonds *97	
City Rallway, South Side	152
City Railway, West Side	182%
Traders' Insurance Company	125
Chamber of Commerce	70
West Division Railway 7 per cents	*10814
Exposition stock.	35
	70 (455)
* And interest.	
Marie Control of the	

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Gold opened at 105% and closed at 105%, with all sales of the day at these figures. Borrowing rates, 2 per cent to flat. Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 123% in greenbacks and 117% in gold. Coin, 4.6% discount.
Governments were steady.
Railroad bonds were strong in the forenoon and

enusually dull in the afternoon, when the only feature was a decline of 3 in St. Louis & Iron Mountain firsts to 95%.

State bonds were quiet.
Stocks speculation was much more quiet than yesterday, and there was an absence of excitement. The event of yesterday was freely discussed, and there us an opinion it may lead to some lively fluctuations in the future. In the afternoon the market became heavy and lower, and at the close the lowest quotations of the day were current in some instances. The greatest weakness was in Hannibal & St. Joe shares, which fell off from 11 to 9% for common, and 27 to 25% for preferred. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off to 42%, Delaware & Hudson to 41%, and Morris & Resex t 69%. Western Union was less active, and declined to 73. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph fell off from 18 to 17. New York Central declined from 93% to 93, Lake Sh to to 50%, Northwestern to 22%, preferred to 52, St. Paul to 25, preferred to 61%, and Michigan Central to 431/4. Increased activity in ney and an advance of rates for call loans assi ed the decline late in the day. Transaction aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 7,400 were New York Central, 24,000 Lake Shore, 1,400 Northwestern, 2,500 Rock Island, 6,800 St. Paul, 2, 700 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 7, 900 St. Joseph. 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,600

Michigan Central, 2,400 Morris & Essex, and 38. 700 Western Union. There was quite a flurry in money this afternoon, and sales for call loans advanced to 5@6 per cent, finally closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper,

4@6%. Sterling was heavy and lower, with actual basiuess at 4841/2 for 60 days and 4861/4 for sight.

Clearings, \$15,000,000.

Creating of Grat cool cool
The reasury disbursed \$634,000.
Customs, \$195,000.
GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons, '81
Coupons, '81
Coupons, '65 (new)106% 10-40s (regular)1001
Coupons, '67
Coupons, '68
New 58109/8
STOCKS.
Western Union 73 Northwestern pfd 52
Quicksfiver 13 C., C., C. & I 24
Quicksilver pfd 24% New Jersey Central 10%
Pacific Mall 20% Block Island 94%
Mariposa
Mariposa pfd 216 St. Paul pfd 61
Adams Express 96% Wabash 516
Wells-Fargo
American Express 43% Terre Haute 43%
American Express 43% Terre Haute 436
United States Express. 41 Terre Haute pfd 11
New York Central 834 Chicago & Alton 85
Erle 9 Chicago & Alton pfd101
Erie pfd 19 Ohio & Mississippl 3
Harlem 42%
Harlem pfd
Michigan Central 43% Missouri Pacific 114
Purama
Union Pacific stock 63 Hannibal & SteJo 9%
Lake Shore 50% Central Pacific honds 107
Himois Central 60% Union Pacific bouds 105% Cleveland & Pittsburg. 79% U. P. land grant 113
Cleveland & Pittsburg. 79 U. P. land grant113
Northwestern 22 U. P. sinking fund 9714
STATE BONDS,
Tennessee 6s, old 43% Virginia 6s, new 30
Tennessee 6s. new 43 Missouri 6s
Virginia 6s, oid 30
SAN PRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 The following are the
latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:
Alpha 10% Justice 916
Beleber 34 Kentuck 34
Best & Belcher 1519 Leopard 154
Builion 7 Mexican 9

Beilion.

T. Mexicap. 9

Consolidated Virginia. 7

Consolidated Virginia. 7

California. 9

Cali

Sight exchange on New 1013, 24 photos Sterling, 513. PORRIGN.

Losnos, Aug. 3.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, £12,000.

Consols—Money, 95 1-16.

United States bonds—'078, 106½; '68s, 106½ 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 92; Erie, 9½; preferred, 17½; Illinois Central, 60.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bulls, 61½. months bills, 6114.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Rentes, 106f 20c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

The following instruments were filed for record Priday, Ang. 3:

CHY PROPRETY.

Lincoln at. 3004 ft a of Harrison at. e f. 4,500
Now the file of the control Friday, Aug. 3:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the tweaty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city

BETTER TMES IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morains: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do, 6 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 14 cars No. 2 spring, 2 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (32 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 3 cars No. 1, 129 cars and 5,000 bu high mixed, 471 cars and 17,100 bu No. 2 corn, 165 care and 12,000 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade (772 corn); 5 cars white uats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars rejected do (21 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 35 cars and 125 bu No. 2 do, o cars rejected do (45 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade. Total (878 cars), 388,000 bu. Inspected out: 48,181 bu wheat, 352,748 bu corn, 4,719 bu oata, 33,868 bu rye, 10, 350 bu barley.
"Is it safe to ship corn to Chicago now?" was the

1877. | 1876.

34, 310 31, 501
428, 792 204, 307
8, 698 10, 852
3, 214 6, 305
82, 251 67, 788
92, 251 67, 788
98, 251 67, 788
7, 887 6, 275
98, 5080 2, 547
200 500
2, 158 1, 185
117 294
2, 781 4, 448
670 700

7,847 15,886 279,349 22,750 17,041 2,390 40,280

5.527 9.820 158,738 27.148 350 1,275 41,418

1877. + 1876.

100

100, 220 68, 980 154, 060 4, 791 2, 209

telegraphic question received here yesterday by a Board-of-Trade operator. The telegram came from Newport, R. I., but the sender resides in Central Illinois, where he has a large quantity of corn. So it would seem that the outside world is not yet certain that the riots are over in Chicago, and that some folks in the outside world aforesaid have rather uncertain views in regard to the safety of property here from pillage or destruction.

We note an improved demand for winter wheat in this market, and the indications are that a larger supply would encourage and stimulate demand. It was reported yesterday that several orders were on the market, but they were chiefly for cash lots, the grain being wanted immediately; \$1.21 was bid for delivery of No. 2 red during the first half

All the railroads reaching this city are now open for the transaction of freight business, and expect-The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the ag-

gregate of summer packing in the West (since March 1) at 1,585,000 hogs, against 1,355,000 head for same time in 1876. The new system of inspecting barley, now in practice in this city, bids fair to give general satisaction. Dealers say the few cars of new barley

that have arrived and inspected as new No. 2 in-dicate that that grade will be a very good article

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and grain was firmer, while provisions were steady. There were not many orders on the floor from outside, this being the month when those who can afford to do so usually step back from the cares of business for awhile, and leave the market to take care of themselves. There was a fair amount of business done in the forwarding movement, chiefly in corn, but trading for futur dragged, except with those already in the deal, some of whom wanted to close up, and others were willing to extend their line of operations. The weather was fine, without being hot, and the crop news was encouraging to those who hoped for big

yield and lower prices. But the markets had al-ready declined because of fair weather, and the news from the seat of war in the Orient tended to make sellers less anxious to operate, as it was feared that the present situation will culminate in a general European war. The demand for domestic dry goods was reported fair for the time of year. Nothing resembling activity was apparent in any department of the man tivity was apparent in any department of the mar-ket, though in a quiet way a very respectable ag-gregate of goods was distributed. Prices display decided firmness, and without a doubt will ad-vance, a little further along in the season, when the fall trade opens. There was a good degree of activity in the grocery trade, and, excepting a de-cline in sucars of an Mc. previous prices were not cline in sugars of an \(\frac{1}{2} \)c, previous prices were uniformly well sustained. Coffees were in better request, and were stronger, in response to an advance at the East of \(\frac{1}{2} \)c. In the dried-fruit mar-

ket the interest was chiefly centered in apples and advancing. Stocks are now well concentrated, and are in strong hands; hence it would not be surprising should prices go considerably higher. Michigan apples were quoted at 6%@7%c, and Turkey prunes at 8%@9c. Fish were fairly active leather, tobacco, bagging, and wood markets were quoted as before. Prices of oils were steady, ex-cept for linseed, which, owing to the collapse of the combination, was weak, unsettled, and nominally lower. Hard coal was advanced 50c per ton

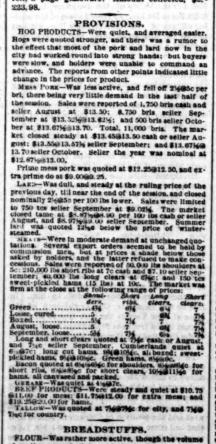
ted at \$6.25 for egg, and at \$6.50 for range and nut.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. The offerings of cargoes were small, and were nearly all sold before night. At the yards business was rather light. The wool, seed, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Hay was quiet. Hides were very dull and weak. The offerings were moderate, but there was no demand, dealers and tanners baving withdrawn from the market. Poultry and eggs were dull and weak. Green fruits were in request early, and firmer un-der light offerings, but closed slow and weak. The fruit-train was very late, and the morning trade was supplied partly by the fruit which arrived by

Lake freights were moderately active, and a shade firmer, at 3\4@3\4c for corn to Buffalo, the outside for smail vessels. Room was taken for 363,000 bu for small vessels. Room was taken for 383, 000 bn corn and 17,000 bn rye. Rail freights were quiet and steady. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 hs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Bates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Aug. 3, 1877: Blondin Borins, 1 case of musical instruments; Burley & Tyrrell, 3 pkgs glassware. Amount collected, \$2,-223,98. GOODS RECEIVED

PROVISIONS.



BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR--Was rather more active, though the volume of trading was only light and the feeling was irregular. Holders of old flours were anxious to close out, and willing to make material concessions, while new flours were quoted firm, with a fair inquiry, though New York was dull. Sales were reported of 400 bris winters, partly at \$8.00; \$110 bris spring extras. partly at \$8.00; \$110 bris spring extras.

115,140 170,190 31 161 405,645 283,153 283,153 894 447 10 10 10 1,917 1,967 630 682 3,136 2,723

55-5c for No. 2, and 48c for rejected. The demand was hieldy for shipment. Selier August was in good re-quest and firm at 54-5c. The receipts were liberal, but the offerings were not so large as hitherts. Samples were dull. "Cash salus were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 it 55-5c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 55-5c; 800 bu rejected at Re; 800 bu by sample at 80c on track. Total, 13,-

200 bu.

BARLET—Was in better demand and firmer, under moderate offerings. September opened at 4714c and soid to 68c, closing at 4754c. October soid at 67c. A rew cars of low grade and sample bariey were sold, otherwise nothing was done in cash grain. New No. 2 was quoted at 55c. Cash saise were reported of 800 bu old No. 3 at 41c; 800 bu rejected at 40c; 800 bu new by sample at 45655c on track. Total, 2,400 bu.

Winter wheat—No. 2 red was offered at \$1.25, and seller first naif the month was quoted at \$1.20 bid, and seller fargust at \$1.1 bid.

Spring wheat—Sales 105,000 bu at \$1.11½ seller August, \$1.03 seller the year, and \$1.045481.05 seller September.

Corn—Sales 75,000 bu for September at 46%c.

Corn—Sales 78,000 bu for September at 48%c. Mess pork—Sales 1,000 bris at \$13,55 for September. LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 750 brls at \$13.45

August, and \$13.55 September. August, and \$15.50 convenience.
Land was inactive.
Wheat was moderately active and easier. August sold
at \$1.11\square. and September at \$1.04\square.
both closing at the inside. Seiler the year sold at 51.03. Corn was firmer. August sold and closed at 47\(\text{s}\)\text{c} and September at 40\(\text{s}\)\text{47c}. Outs were quiet at 29\(\text{s}\)\text{c} for August, and 25\(\text{s}\)\text{ for September.}

Onto were quiet as long for August, and long for September.

Rye was steady, with sales reported of 20 cars to arrive next week at 550.

Freight room was engaged for 37,000 bu corn.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet at \$13. 4746913. 50 August, \$13.55 613.575 8-pstember, and \$13.65613.70 for October.

Sales 250 bris selier september at \$13.55.

Lard was quiet at \$8.90 cash or August and \$9.00 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.082.16.
BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Dealers are filling small orders at quotations. The crop is growing rapidly: Green hurl. 767%c: medium hurl. red-tipped, 5%66%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 667c; red-tipped, with do, 565c; red do, 4366 5c; inside brush, 45%3%c; medium to choice stalk braid, 55%68%c; inferior brush, 45%5c; crooked do,

braid, 55400;c; interior orusa, 5550;c; can braid, 53405;c.

BUTTER—The market was fairly active, and prices were again quoted steady and firm. Shippers and the home trade bought liberally at the following figures:
Fancy creamery, 25424c; good to choice grades, 1661
10415;c. inferior to common, 9817c.

were again quoted steady and firm. Shippers and the home trade bought liberally at the following figures: Fancy creamery, 22-22-23; good to choice grades, 162 200; medium, 13615c; inferior to common, 9417c.

BaGGING—Was quoted unchanged. There was a satisfactory movement in grain-bags, but other goods in the list were dealt in rather sparingly. We quotes stark A. 2446c; Montaup, 25c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 2046c; American, 20c; buriaps, 4 and 5 bu, 146 16c; gunnies, singles, 14815c; do, double, 2462446c.

CHEKSH—Bemains dull. There was but Httle doing on Eastern account, and the demand from the interior was chiefly restricted to sut all orders to meet current needs. We quote: Good to beat full cream, 384934c; akima, 5670.

CUAL—Protection of anthractic were advanced 50c per CuAl—Protection of a cual per CuAl

Gio: Feach Blossom. 7c: Savon imperior.

Banner, G.

Banner, G.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. No. 2 timothy sold at \$8. 2598. 50 free on board. Quotations: Timothy. 50. 30; No. 2, \$8. 0038. 50: mixed, \$7.0087. 50; upland prairie, \$7.50; No. 1, \$5. 50; slough, \$4. 50.

HiGH WIN ES—Were quiet and firm, with no change in quotation. Sales were made of 100 bris (two lots) at HiGH WINES.—Were quest and farm, with no change in quotation. Sales were made of 100 bris (two tots) at \$1.00 per sailon.

HiDES.—Continue dull and weak. Both Eastern and Western tanners have stopped buying, and local dealers are taking only a few hides. The receipts and stocks are light. Tanners say they cannot afford to pay recent prices, and as they have withdrawn a further decline is probable. City butchers', cows. 76274c: steers, 3640c; damaged. 74c; part cured, 84c; green sailed kip, 64c; damaged. 74c; part cured, 84c; green sailed kip, 64c; damaged. 75c; part cured, 18c; green sailed kip, 64c; seem cait, 12s 12se; fint and prime dry kip and cait; green cait, 12s 12se; fint and prime dry kip and soil.

Sec. 19 con cari. 12812 cc; finit and prime dry kip and Soc. 19 con cari. 12812 cc; finit and prime dry kip and Soc. 19 con cari. 129 cc; deacoon skina, 45 cc. 19 con cari. 1

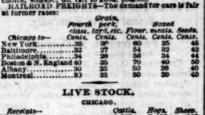
skids 1 \$1.00 per bri.

Skids Timothy was in better request at \$1.50 seller gaus, and cash was weak at \$1.50 sit. 80. Flax sold by at \$1.00 for August and weakened afterwards fer free offerings to Entherseeds were coming.

ALT—Was in fair request and steady. Fine sait, 50: ordinary coarse, 81.20; dairy, without bags.

EAS—Were meeting with a fair inoutry and were dily held. We quote: eoestic; choice, 888/730; choicest, 836880; fancy, 81.00
[MTERIAL—Common, 208300; good do, 336300; medium, 386400; good do, 436480; finest, 538580; choice, 636680; choicest, 706730.

Young Hysox—Common, 256230; good do, 303330; medium, 386400; good do, 436450; finest, 536360; choice, 856680; choicest, 886300; folice, 636600; choicest, 886300; finest, 536800; choicest, 5



Hogs. 7 408 8,639 8,631 9,656 9,030 4,691 3,283 4,612 4,791

17,377

to choice shipping beeves. The market closed steady QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450
Bs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fax, weil-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250
year-to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250
Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 bs.

10cx Cantato 1,050 Bs.

ferior—Light and thin cows beffers, stags.

buils, and scalaway steers.

exas—Through droves.

(als—Per 100 Bs (natives).

TLE SALES. | See No. 2 | See

No. At. Price. No. At. Price. No. 42. Price.

48. 198 \$5.50 41. 208 \$5.40 30. 223 \$5.15
35. 207 5.50 25. 2094 5.35 39, 380 5.15
48. 185 5.45 48. 186 5.40 48. 233 5.15
40. 170 5.45 80. 212 5.35 35. 290 5.15
48. 190 5.45 75. 339 5.30 31. 272 5.15
85. 200 5.40 22. 291 5.30 31. 272 5.15
85. 200 5.40 22. 291 5.30 61. 280 5.10
55. 191 5.40 29. 172 5.30 61. 280 5.10
55. 192 5.40 40. 274 5.25 27. 251 5.10
41. 179 5.40 145. 321 5.25 30. 323 5.15
50. 201 5.374 130. 344 5.25 34. 291 5.10
40. 277 5.40 23. 290 5.21 25. 35 35. 35
40. 214 5.40 20. 235 5.25 37. 251 5.10
41. 219 5.40 40. 274 5.25 34. 291 5.10
50. 201 5.374 130. 344 5.25 34. 291 5.10
50. 201 5.375 100. 205 5.27 25. 205 5.10
40. 277 5.40 20. 205 5.27 25. 205 5.10
50. 201 5.40 40. 21. 205 5.27 25. 205 5.10
50. 201 5.40 30. 205 5.20 25. 205 5.10
50. 201 5.40 30. 205 5.20 25. 205 5.10
50. 201 5.40 30. 205 5.20 25. 205 5.10
50. 201 5.40 40. 311 5.20 44. 255 5.00
50. 213 5.35 49. 331 5.20 20. 442 5.00
8HEEP-Were quiet at \$2.75\$4.50 for poor to choice grades. 70. 42. Price 30. 323 \$5.15 39. 390 \$.15 48. 223 \$5.15 35. 226 \$.15 31. 272 \$.15 21. 285 \$.15 61. 280 \$.10 47. 290 \$.10 27. 251 \$.10 30. 323 \$.10 34. 291 \$.10 34. 291 \$.10 24. 296 \$.10

SHEEP—Were quiet at \$2.75\(\pi 4.50\) for poor to chooce grades.

ALBANY,

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Berves—Receipts 346 cars, same as last week; only a slow, dragging trade, and steady, droooling market; throughout the week the demand has been mainly local. New York having been speplied through other sources, and the heat mainly with pastured stock; sales 2,600 head at a decline of \$46\footnote{4}\) good native steers, ic on common, and felling on Texas; supply of the latter largely in excess of the wants, resulting in forced sales; fair to good native steers, \$6.0007.00. Texas, \$4.00\(\pi_0.05\), and felling on Texas; supply of the latter largely in excess of the wants, resulting in forced sales; fair to good native steers, \$6.0007.00. Texas, \$4.00\(\pi_0.05\), and felling on the same as last week; trade slow and unprofitable; market frequiar, tending lower; Texas bodsy 181'40 off; common salives, \$40\c; massimum to choice illinois steers, \$46\). Sheep and Lansey, Aug. 2.—Cartla—Supply about the same as last week; trade slow and unprofitable; market frequiar, tending lower; Texas bodsy 181'40 off; common salives, \$40\c; massimum to choice illinois steers, \$46\). Sheep and Lansey—Receipts, \$20\(\pi_0.05\), and \$20\(\pi_0.05\). Sheep and Lansey—Receipts, \$20\(\pi_0.05\), and \$20\(\pi_0.05\). Sheep and Lansey—Receipts \$90\(\pi_0.05\), and sheep and landers \$10\(\pi_0.05\). New York, Aug. 3.—Berves—Receipts \$90\(\pi_0.05\), making

week; entire range of sheep, 467c; lamb, 567c.

New York, Aug. S.—Breves-Receipts 930, making 8,940 for four days, against 3,320 same time last week; market quies at much the same prices as reported vesterday; common to good native steers ranged from 896 to 119te ser 8: prime and extra do, 12c to 13c; and ordinary to fair Texas and Chrokee cattle, 796 sheep; some rough Texas soid at 39c; about 250 cattle, 150 fm. Texas and 150 fm. 150 fm. 150 cattle, 150 fm. 150 fm.

SWINE-Receipts 2.002, making 9,270 for four days, against 2,800 same time last week; none for sale alive; a quiet feeling.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—CATTLE-Receipts to-day, 1.377; no sales; 10 cars in the yards unsold.

SHEEP AND LANDS-Receipts to-day, 200; market dull; demand ispit; sales, 3 cars; prices nominally unchange; Scars is yards unsold.

ST. LOUIS, S. 50; good to choles, 53,70-65,75; heavy good, 53,75; choice, 83,80; 2 cars in yard unsold.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Hous-Active, firm, and higher; 54,5565,23.

CATTLE-Dull and lower; shipping steers, 1,430 Ra and upwards, 55,466; good, 1,130 to 1,400 Rs, 4143 54; illight, 44,6445; fair gram natives, 35,6635; citrough Texans, 25,4635; citerokees, 25,6635; c. RECEIFFS—Bogs, 1,300; cattle, 3,300.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Hous-Steady; fair demand; common, 54,6064,90; light, \$5,10-5,25; packing, 85,005,20; butchers', \$5,20,65,30; receipts, 555; shipments, 1,953.

The cargo market was active nearly to the extent of the offerings and steady. About half a dozen sales were made. Piece stuff was inquired for at \$7.00@7.25. the outside for Lutdington or Manistee cargoes, and the better grades of inch were salable at \$1.00@12.90. Coarse and common inch were quoted at \$7.50.86.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.50.82.10. The following sales were reported: Schr Barbarian, from Ludington, hold full of piece stuff, at \$7.25; schr morning Star, from Green Bay, 150,000 fs. linch at \$7.50, 20.000 fs. inch at \$7.50, 30.000 shingles at \$1.85; prop Madhon, from Luding on, 200,000 fs piece-stuff, mill taily, at \$7.25.

Lumber freights were quoted at \$1.25 for Ludington, \$1.12% for Muskegon or White Lake, and \$1.375 for Muskegon or White Lake, and \$1.375 for Muskegon or with Lake, Peacing.
Common boards, 12 feet.
Common boards, 14 feet.
Common boards, 14 for 18 feet.
Dimension stuff, 22 to 35 feet.
Small timber. 628 to 828.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, drewed and beaded. | br dry: | 8.50@11.00 | 8.50@11.00 | 9.00@10.50 | 77.10.00@10.50 | 11.00@18.00 | 9.00@10.00 | 8.00@10.00 | 1.40@1.00 | 1.40@1.00 | 2.100.2.20 | 2.200.2.50

BY TELEGRAPH. POREIGN CITIES.

1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d; club, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 12s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 26s 3d. PROVISIONS—PORK, 34s. Lard, 54s. La Rest unchanged.
Livespool, Aug.3-Later
prices unchanged; middle

Liverpool. Aug. 3—Latest.—Cottow—Easter; sellers' prices unchanged; middling uplands, 644; Orleans, 6 5-164; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export. 1,000; American, 5,250; stock, 1,100; American, 300. Beradsturys—Quiet; receipts for the past three days, 50,000 grs; American, 17,000 grs; California white wheat, average, 12s 23d12s 6d; club, 12s 5.5313s 2d; apring; 11s612s; winter, 12s. Corn—New Western mixed, 23s 05630s. Oats—American, 3s33s 6d. Bariey, 3s 6d. Prass—Canadian, 57s 6d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 458250s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 54s. Prime mess beef, 53s. American lard, 4s 6d.
Tallow—Fine American, 41s.
PSTROLEUM—Spirits, 5s 6d; redued, 11s 66612d.
Lineard Oil—28s 6d.
RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS of TURPRITINE—25s.
ARTWESP, Aug. 3.—PETROLEUM—29f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trades:

LONDON, Aug. 3.—LITERPOOL—Wheat in fair de-mand; California club, 12s 568128 11d; California white, 12s 468128 5d; spring, 128-8128 11d. Core quies at 26s. Mank Lang—Wheat and core rather easier.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Saw York. Aug. 3.—Grain—Very light business in wheat for early delivery at essentially unchanged farures; dealings almost wholly in odd lots of new crop red amber and white; for forward delivery moderately active movement in red and amber Westers, closing firmly with options on spring grades in fair demand at 1600 (c per bushel higher rates, but held above views of purchasers, thus impeding operations; sales new crop white Western 5.000 but at \$1.5061.80; new crop red do about 7.000 but, at \$1.5061.80; a least half of September delivery 48,000 but at \$1.40; new crop amber do, \$1.5063.55; new crop No. 2 red Western, August options, 56,000 but at \$1.50; closing with \$1.400. amber do, \$1.50.91.35; new crop No. 2 red Western, August options, \$6,000 bu at \$1.35; closing with \$1.435 bid; do September 40,000 bu at \$1.375; final quotations for No. 2 red winter, August delivery, \$1.438 bid; \$1.84 asked; No. 20. Northwestern spring, September option, none offered and no bids. Corn active, opening rather more asked; No. 20. Northwestern spring, September option, none offered and no bids. Corn active, opening rather more firmly, but ruling weak for early delivery, though well supported in the option line, leaving off generally rather easier under more liberal offerings and restricted call from nearly all sources; mixed Western ungraded, 585,685;c; yellow Western, 80c. Rye in fair demand, in good part to arrive, and quoted steadier; new No. 2 Western, spot and August option, quoted at 70,671c, and do September at 80c.

to arrive, and quoted steadier; new No. 2 Western, spot and Aurust option, quoted at 70@71c, and do September at 69c.

Ochas Fraithers—Berth movement comparatively slow; demand from nearly all trade sources quite moderate, with rates showing little variation; grain movement on a restricted scale; Continental steam lines for Germany and Beigium report the bulk of room for steamers clearing hence in August and September already contracted for; in charters demand for vessels for petroleum at full figures, and moderate call for tonnage for grain, the isster mostly to arrive at about previous quotations, though rather less frm; Liverpool engagements reported include by steam 1,000 but at 60 per 60 lbs, and 10,000 but at 8 per standard bu.

Provisions — Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery at steady prices; sales 400 bris at \$14.30.

614.33, and 60 bris at \$14.40; other kinds quiet; extraprime \$9.00@10.50; Western prime mess, \$13.00@13.75; for forward delivery here in Western mess rather more demand, with August operations at the close \$14.25; September, \$14.30; October. \$14.35; 4.40; sales of 250 bris August option at \$14.25; 730 bris September, \$14.30. Cut meals more active at full prices. Bason frim, with sales reported of 200 boxes long and short clear at 8e. Western steam lard quiet for early delivery at some what farmer prices; sales of 250 bris old at \$9.37%, and a small lot of new at \$9.30; for forward delivery moderately dealt in; August option quoted at the close at \$9.30; Spetember, \$9.35;

option quoted at the close at \$9.30; September, \$9.35; October, \$0.43469.47%. November. \$0.13469.19; December, \$4.03469.00, and seller remainder of the year \$3.02469.07%; sales to the axtens of 1.000 to August at \$9.30; \$7.50 tos September at \$9.309.40; refined in rather slack request.

TALLOW—in fair demand at rather stronger figures; quoted at \$4.0096.25 for good to scrietly prime. Stroans—flaw quoted weaker, with fair to good refining Caba at \$4.6096.25 for good to scrietly prime. Stroans—flaw quoted weaker, with fair to good refining Caba at \$4.6096.25 for good to scrietly prime. Stroans—flaw quoted weaker, with fair to good refining Caba at \$4.6096.25 for good to scrietly prime. Stroans—flaw quoted weaker, with fair to good refining Caba at \$4.6000.00 for good to scrietly prime. The good of \$4.0000.00 for good to good to

8.5); Minnesota patent process, \$7.7568.75. Rye flour more active; \$4.8526.10.

CORY-MEAL—Duil and lower; Western, \$3.0023.40.

GRAIN—Wheat duil and heavy; receipts, 10.000 bu; amber Michigan, \$1.85. No. 2 spring. September, \$1.294; No. 2 red Toledo, \$1.44; white Western, \$1.5061.60; No. 2 winter red Western, \$1.5061.50; No. 2 winter red Western, \$1.5061.50; No. 2 winter red Western, \$1.5061.53. Rye more steady; whestern, 702110. Barley nominal; mait quiet. Corn fairly active; openings teady; closed acarcely so firm; receipts, 158,000 bu; Western mixed. \$90; ungrasied do, 50961c; yellow Western, \$10; mixed steam, 50%46900; do August, \$90; do Septemper, 60%40. Oats lower; mixed Western and State, 272500; white do, 33%6363; rece ps, 16,000 bu. Hav—Uschanzed. Hors—Quiet and unchanged. Grocustus—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 16 462046; jobolun; 16/8211/40. Sugar duil and heavy; fair to good refining, 58/69; prime, 596; refined nominally 15%6. Moisses heavy, duil, and nominal. Rice steady; fair demand.

Personement of the process of the steady; 50%46330. Septemps of Turners 1506.55.

Septemps of Turners 151.766.55.

Septemps of Turners 151.766.55.

Septemps of Turners 151.766.65.

Septemps of Turners 151.766.65.

nominally 1346.
TALLOW-Firm; 81-6354c.
RESIN-Quiet; 81.7561.48.
SPIRITS OF TURNSTINE—Steady; 324-633c.
E663-More steady: Western, 14-618c.
PROVISIONS-Fort shade lower; new mess, 814.306
14.40; prime, 813.50. Beef quiet but 8rm. Cut mesta-western quiet; middles quiet; 74c for Western iong clear; 8c for city do. Lard steady; new prime steam, 83.30; September, 81.3062c.
GREESS-Unchanged.
WHISKY-Dull and lower; 81.12.
PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 3.-FLOUR-Quiet; supers, 93.00; extra, 87.00; Minnesota family, 87.75 ed. 30; State do, 83.0060,00; high grades, 93.00610.00.
GRAIN-Whest-Old nominal: new steady; No. 2 red and amber, 81.5361.05. Rye in fair demand at 70 675c. Corn quiet; yellow, 62363c; mixed. 60,601.
Oata steady: white Western and State, 40-40c; mixed, 33641c; white State, 43-46c.
BUTTER-In good demand for choice; quiet and unchanged for low.
CHESSS-Nominal; New York State fancy, 104c; sxitz western, 10c.
E663-Dull; State, 14-615c.
PSTROLEUN-Dull: refined, 1346c; crade, 10c.
WHISKY-Quiet; 81.13.
RECEIPTS-Whest, 7,000 bu; corn, 35,000 ba.
WOOL-Improved demand; light supply: caster, but wool-Improved demand; sade; medium, 48-44746; coarse, 40342c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and western inc. 426-435; medium, 45-44746; coarse, 40342c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and western inc. 426-435; medium, 45-44746; coarse, 40342c; New York, Michigan, unwashed, 30-31c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30-335c; tab-washed, 429-45c.

STONOC; Canada combing. SNe55c; fine unwashed. 30
651c; canada modium unwashed. 30635fc; tabwashed. 43646c.

NEW ORLEARS.

NEW

PRINGING—Duli; crude, 7/6677/c; refined—none fering.

Gering.

-Unchanged.

WHINKY—Unici; El. IS.

REGERTS—Flour, A. H.O. Drie; wheat, 21, 200 bu; corn. 27, 000 bu; coat. 2, 500 bu; rye, 200 bu.

SHIPMESTS—Wheat, 41, 000 bu; cyrm. 20, 500 bu.

SHIPMESTS—Wheat, 41, 000 bu; cyrm. 20, 500 bu.

TOLEDO, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat casier; No. 2 white Wabash, 21. 45; No. 3 do. 51, 40; amber Michigan apol. 81, 254; August, 51, 254; September, 21, 25; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 3 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 3 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 3 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 3 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 254; No. 3 red. 31, 254; No. 2 red. 31, 255; Corn duli; high-mixed, 200; Size; Standard ed. 31, 25. Corn duli; high-mixed, 200; Size; Standard ed. 31, 25. Corn duli; high-mixed, 200; Size; Standard ed. 31, 25. Corn duli; high-mixed, 200; Size; Standard ed. 31, 25. 200; duli; size; size; duli; size

fo sales. Bacon quiet and unchanges.
Bucutrys—Flour, 8,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, as 0.00 bu; barley, as CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Emier; 1114; LOUE—Dull and drooping. SAIN—Wheat unsettled: red. \$1.1501.23, ddy: fair demand: 470400. Oast quiet, new, 300430. Kye dull; 50037c. Barley dull as

d. 306436. Rye dull; 50637c. Barley dull and stoplay transfer of quiet; 814.00. Lard insettleplay transfer of quiet; 814.00. Lard insettleplay transfer of quiet; 814.00. Lard insettleplay transfer of quiet; 816.00. Lard insettleplay transfer of quiet; 816.00. Lard insettleman unchanged.

WHISKT-Steady; fair demand; \$1.00.

BUTTER PROPERTY (Price to Choice Western Rema8017ct Central Onio, 18315c.

LIVARED OIL—Quiet; 80.00.

LIVARED OIL—Quiet; 80.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

GRAIN—Wheat Ermer, but not quotably higher. On

thill; write. See; mixed, 52c. Outs dull; write. \$c.

mixed, 53c.

MEMPHIS. Ang. 2.—Corross—Quiet and a es soo bales; receipts. 118: ahipmens. 31; 55; week's saies, 600; receipts. 544.

BAGGING-Firm; 13614c. HILWAUKER. MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 3.—FLOW

Ready.—Wheat firm: opened at a decline of the GRAIN.—Wheat firm: opened at a decline of the closed quiet; No. 2 Milwankes, 81. 27; Angust 91. 14. September, 81. 07; No. 3 Miwankes, 81. 0081.11. Con-standy and firm: No. 2, 474c. Onto quiet and weak No. 5. 20c. Rye nominal; No. 4, old Assette; ser, SSc. Barley ensettled and lower: No. 2 spring, can, 6x See. Barley unsettled and lower: No. 2 spring, case, a september, one.
FREGULTS—Whees to Buffalo, Sige.
RECULTS—Flour, 8, 500 bris; wheel, 11, 000 bg.
SEIPHENTS—Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheel, 57, 000 bg.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
AUE. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and

changed.
GRAIF-Whest, \$1.25; August, \$1.18; September \$1.15. Corn dull; mixed, 45e-455e. Onto 3e. It \$6.00. August \$1.25. Corn dull; mixed, 45e-455e. Onto 3e. It \$6.00. August \$1.25. Corn dull; mixed \$1.25. Shoulders, 55e; clear ril \$1.560. August \$1.25. Corn dull; \$1.25. Corn dull

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—PLOUS.—Limited demand; pro-boilding off for lower prices: Sata. Ohio, and Indian. B. 0x85.30. Galin-Corn quiet and un-hanged.

OCTTON. New York, Aug. 3.—Following is the ecotion statement: Net receipts at United 8 during week, 2,870 bales: last year, 4,838, cell to date, 3,835,470; last year, 4,600,790 celists to date, 3, 836, 470: last year, 6, 007, 794 during the week, 22, 856; hast year, 16, 838. Two ports to date, 3, 006, 134; last year, 16, 838. Two ports to date, 3, 006, 134; last year, 3, 78, 800. all United States ports, 108, 156; last year, 18, 810ck at Liverpool, 807, 000; last year, 973, 000, of American adoat for Great Britain, 31, 000; last 41, 000. Gaiveston, Aug. 3.—Corross—Dull; casy; dilag, 1156; stock, 5, 042 bales; weekly net, 148; receipts, 185; asles, 161; experts to Great B. 1.617; constwise, 953.

Montile, Aug. 3.—Corross—Nominal; middling stock, 3, 530 bales; weekly net, 122; sales, 50.

New York, Aug. 3.—Business irregular with mission-houses; flannels in good demand, and may wear of woolens more active; cotton goods in mate request and steady; prints in fair demand; he makes firmly held at 7c; worsted dress goods minty more freely; foreign goods remain quiet.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, Aug. 3. - PETROLEUM-Market frami
steady: standard white, 110 test. 12bgc.
Petroneum, Aug. 3. - PETROLEUM-Crude state,
\$2.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) at Parber's: refined, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) at Parber's:

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Aug. 3. - SPIRITS TURPRYTHE NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FAIRBANKS" SCALES MARINE

Sad Disaster on Near I

Down by the Pre Sinking of the For ing of

Full Particulars

SINKING OF T.

A and and distressing to
Michigan Thursday night
tween Ractue and Milwani
Graham lost a little son of Graham lost a little son viscosi canal achooners on channon, was nearly others. The capt. S. N. Murray and non, with Mr. Graham as had a very narrow escape ill-fated vassel, and from the disaster have been there from Milwaukee year. here from Milwaukee year
The Channon was bot
cago with 555 tons of
Graham and Capt. Harry
city, owned the vensel, as
two sons. Alexander as
years, respectively,
years, respectively,
sidne, Sidward Ennis,
iam Bishop, season. To
due south, at about is
reefed topsails, and
wrom hilwaukee and
The night was quits
saw the Favoirte, with the
sout two miles distant. crain forms had on to a boom of the log a poodle, and the li poard before the vessels are's netk with such it life. The Captain was dog when a stray iend he was thus enabled the animal acove water bust reserved them. At the time of the disaster, worth.

yained her at \$15,000.
35-6,000 upon her, placeble was as trim a craft as
almired by mantical men
resistered 205.99 tons
but three trips this seaso
iro with grain cown
last caree of coal was con
licitations & Co., who is
to cover its value.

Capt. Hutchsson has
cares in mariner, and it is
he was in the right in and
course teriors she bore do
steamer was an toutefor this port!

Capt. Murray entered
House here, and an integral Mr. Graham and his over the loss of the hith intelligent for one of all Thus portion of the loccurred is one somew account of the names occurred there. The LAKE I CRICASO, Aug. 3.—The was again active, at ab Buthalo. Room was estant and 17,000 bu rye. Albright, rye at 3542 Sige; Prop Ballantine Ralaira, schra Kate Wi-

rough:

\[\text{\text{low Channon was bull}} \]
\[\text{\text{Risinwood}}, at East Sarthe frames by Capt. Chayalaad her at \$15,000. \]
\[\text{\text{Sic}},000, upon her, place

Sige; Prop Ballantine
Raleigh, schre Kate Wi,
all corn, through. To S
and Emma Mayes, corn,
—Schr Lotts, corn, through
schr E. T. Jinda was ta
New York via Buffalo,
Schra Mary Nan and I
and \$1, 12% for lumber
Lake to Chicago,
Schr Mont Blane isfrom Caseville to Cah.
bri.
Iron ore freights
Orphan Boy obtained
to Cleveland.
The charter of the ber, Bay City to Buffalo
This is an advance of 2. UNDERGO

UNDERGOI
A correspondent at
the 2d, says that the ac
severe injuries in her of
New York at the Sa
and unloaded her carge
and is now undergoin;
phod with thirteen stre
starboard side, calling, and big
thoroughly called her
deck, calling, and big
thoroughly called her
thoroughly called
thoroughly called
her for some
AN INCI
A gang of rough as
Capt. Bob Young ye
Lotus. Eight or ten
while she was lying at
near Madison street
asked the Captain
what rate of
one fellow in
self conspicuous and o
his crew liked the Lott
her for sothing. He g
and when he was abou
ordered them off. Th
throw brick-hats at th
but did no harm. The
such incipient striker
lead if they don't lock

WHAT The Milwaukee Son.
Bohemian lumber the chase of the schr Jame Little Storgeon, was Times. Will not the lithe sand the hand constitute nowadays.—Chicage As soon as the Times the Flatt is a bargain the Sentiast undertak genius of that jury aame time try to empli in vessel property.

serve him well.—Alla

LOST The tug George B. I Sam Flint up the ri Sixteenth street bridge shaft and stopped has tug was signaled, and dry-dock to get a new Capt. Drisc.cli will re tending to the lines at Captain lost his seni, chain.

ng. 3.—Business irregular with con-financia in good demand, and mark more active; cotton goods in moder-steady; prints in fair demant; host dat fc; worsted dress goods moving-uign goods remain quiet.

PETROLEUM.

Aug. 3. PETROLEUM—Market firm
i White, 110 test. 12bg.

Aug. 3. PETROLEUM—Crude stead
pres: refined, 1316-3134c Philadelphi TURPENTINE.

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SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

MARINE NEWS. ad Disaster on Lake Michigan,

Near Racine. the Schooner Grace A. Channon Run

Down by the Propeller Favorite. inking of the Former and Drown

ing of a Boy.

Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

SINKING OF THE CHANNON.

SINKING OF THE CHANNON.

A sed and distressing disaster occurred on Lake Michigan Thursday night about 10 o'clock, between Rache and Milwaukee, in which Mr. H. S. Graham lost a little son of 7 years, and one of the diset canal schooners on the lakes, the Grace A. Chanson, was nearly cut'in two by the steam bare Yavorite, and sunk is very deep water.

Capl. S. N. Murray and the crew of the Chanson, with Mr. Graham and another of his sons, and sery narrow escape from drowning on the ill-fated vessel, and from them the particulars of the disester have been obtained. They arrived have from Hillwaukee yesterday.

The Chanson was bound from Buffalo to Chinaso with 555 tons of hard coal aboard. Mr. Gaham and Capt. Harry Channon, both of this sons, Alexander and Harry, aged 7 and 9 years, respectively, was a passenger on board. In Highest was an and the former, with his sons, Alexander and Harry, aged 7 and 9 years, respectively, was a passenger on board. In Highest was about five miles and hour, with meled topadis, and was about twelve miles and hour, with meled topadis, and was about twelve miles and the form shore, in night was quite clear, and the lookout we the Favoirte, with three barges in tow, when sent two miles distant. She was making directly of the schooner, and Capt. Hurray, who was on eat with Mr. Graham, was immediately warned fine fact. He hurried forward, and seeing that we have sand lighted a torch and swung it around to slift those on board the propeller to steer away, at it seems that no one on board the later craft we he signal any attention, for he a few minutes from the time of the collision the annon filled and her bow went down, while the opeller settled back. Mr. Graham got his two many his side just before the crash, and Edward and lower saved by the boat with all the arch of the stander of the trush of the collision the annon filled and her bow went down, while the opeller settled back. Mr. Graham got his two may his side just before the crash, and Edward and sower of the trush of the collis

she her.

apt. Thomas Hutchinson was in command of Favorite, and, it is said, was in his state-room he time of the diseaser. The watchman and elsman were the only persons on active duty at time, so it is reported. The propeller escaped ajured, but was severely shaken up, and ocitately after the collision ran close the sunken schooser and picked Mr. Graham and Capt. Murray and his crew, carried them to Milwankee, where they took train for tals city, arriving here yesterday ming. pi. Murray had on board the Channon a pet a poodle, and the little animal jumped overdefore the vessel sank and clung to its manneck with such tenacity as to enuanger his.

The Captain was about to strangle the little when a stray tender floated to him, and was thus enabled to keep himself and nimal above water until those in the yawlresched them. A light breeze was blowing at the of the disaster, and the sea was not at all h.

on was built three years ago by L. L.

Mr. Graham and his family are in great grief over the loss of the little boy, who was bright and intelligent for one of his years.

That portion of the lake where this last disaster occurred is one somewhat dreaded by mariners on account of the numerous cliustrophes that have occurred there. The Northwest, Morchant, Sea Bird, Lady Rigin, and other wrecks lie in a radius of twenty-five miles around Racme.

Chroaso, Aug. 3.—The demand for freight room was again active. at about 3½ 63½ c for corn to Bufalo. Room was engaged for 363,000 bu corn and 17,000 bu rye. Charters: To Bufalo—Schr Albright, rye at 3½c; schr Mengangon, corn at 3½c; Prop Ballantine and consort Moore, barge Raisirh, schrs Kate Winslow and C. G. Cleveland, all born, through. To Sarnia—Schra E. L. Coyne and Emma Mayes, corn, through. To Collingwood—Sch Lotta, corn, through. To Collingwood—Sch Lotta, corn, through, to New York via Buffalo.
Schr Mary Nau and Little Belle get \$1.25 per m and \$1.125; for lumber from Ludington and White Lake to Cheago.
Schr Mont Eliane is engaged for lumber and sait from Casculle to Chicago, at \$1.25, and 10c per bell. LAKE PREIGHTS.

bri.

Iron ore freights are advancing. The schr
Orphan Boy obtained \$1.00 per ton from Escanaba
to Cleveland.

The charter of the barge American Giant, lumber, Say City to Buffalo, at \$1.50 per m, is reported.

This is an advance of 2.c per m.

UNDERGOING REPAIRS. UNDERGOING REPAIRS.

A correspondent at Port Huron, under date of the 2d, mays that the schr America, which received severe injuries in her collision with the prop City of New York at the Sault River, went to Clayton and unloaded her cargo and returned to that port, and is now undergoing repairs. She will be supplied with thirteen streaks of new planking on the starboard side, also stanchions, rell, bulwarks, deck, cetling, and bilge timbers. Her hull will be thoroughly calked before she is released from the dry-dock. eck, cening, and horozofty calked before she is released its abroadly calked before she is released its arrow its above to be a ship yard. The schr Henry C. Richards is at the same yard taking out her foremast, which gives place to a new one which is being made.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT. AN INCIPIENT RIOT.

Agang of rough sallors attempted to buildoze Capt. Bob Toung yesterday, on board his schr Lota. Right or ten of them came on the craft while she was lying at the Blinois River Elevator, near Madison street bridge, about 4 o'clock, and asked the Captain in an insolent manner what rate of wares he was paying, one fellow in particular making himself conspicuous and obnoxious. The Captain said his crew liked the Lotus so well that they saited on her for nothing. He gave the gang no satisfaction, and when he was about to pull out into the river ordered them off. They went off, and began to throw brick bats at the Captain after they did so, but did no harm. The police are looking for just such incipient strikers, and will give them cold lead if they don't look out.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Milwaukee Sentiaet kicks as vigorously as a Robemian lumber-shover because the recent purchase of the schr James Platt by Thomas Spear, of Little Stargeon, was pronounced a bargain by the Times. Will not the Robert Wiseacre who prompts the nautical opinion expressed by the Sentiael explain what comultates a cargain fa vessel property nowadays?—Chicago Times.

As soon as the Times will prove its assertion that the Platt is a bargain at \$3,500, just ao soon will the Sentiaet undertake to estighten the nautical graius of that journal that she is not, and at the same time try to explain what constitutes a bargain in vessel property. His memory appears not to serve him well.—Milwaukee Sentimes. WHAT THEY SAY.

LOST HEE WHEEL.

The tug George B. McClellan was towing the schr Sam Flint up the river yesterday, and when at Sixteenth street bridge her wheel slipped off the shaft and stopped her further progress. Another tug was signaled, and the McClellan was taken to dry-dock to get a new wheel. In the meantime Capt. Drisc. I will rum the tug Evans. While attending to the lines after the wheel came off the Captain less his seal, valued at \$50, from his watchchain.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispetiol to The Tributes.

Pour Huron, Mich., Aug. 3.—Down—Props City of Toledo, Roaneles, Scotia, Keewenaw, Idaho, Fred Kelly and tow, Wetmore and tow, John Owen and rast; Sheldon and consort, Tempest and harres, Aritona and barges, Coffinberry and barges, Chamberlain and low, Troga and barges, S. W. Jenness and barges; schry Oakleaf, Levi Rawmen, George Sherman, Annie Sherwood, J. D. Sawyer, Newsboy, T. Howiand, Norway, George Murray, C. H. Johnson, D. A. Van Valkenburgh,

Metropolis, Davis, Stewart, Maria Martin, H. B. Moon, Madeira, J. B. Kutchen, J. C. Hawson, H. W. Sare, J. S. Anstin, City of Cheboygan, S. J. Luft, S. P. Ely.

Up-Props City of New York, Portage, Milwaukee, Passale, Montauk, Sauliac, Vienna and consort, V. Swalla and consort, Suckeye and consort, Swallow and consort; sehrs Lafrenier, George M. Case, C. G. Mirce, J. C. King, Richmond, Camden, William Crosthwaite, America, J. B. Merriil, J. H. Breck, Gen. Frans Sigel, C. P. Minch, Augustus Ford, Triumph.

Wind northeast, brisk; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO. Special Pispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The scar R. C. Crawford, with corn from Chicago, arrived this morning, leaking, and in tow of the tag Pacific from Erie. It is thought her cargo is not much wet, as the water was kept down with the vessel's name.

pumps.
Coal freights are down to 30 cents to Chicago.
The schra Richard Winslow and C. C. Barnes chartered at that to-day.
Canal freights are firm at 5½c on corn and 6c or wheat to New York. Boatmen are asking ½c ad vance.
Thirty-two vessels, including four propellers have arrived within forty-eight hours, bringing to port over one million bushels of grain, principally corn from Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manquerte, Mich., Aug. 3.—Arrived, prop.
David W. Rust; schra America, H. A. Newcomb,
Elgin, L. C. Botts. Cleared, props Fletcher, J.
S. Fay; schra D. P. Rhodes, Escansba, Ironton,
Thomas W. Ferry. Passed down, stmr St. Louis.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 3.—Arrived.—Prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 1,600 bu corn, 350 bu rye. Cleared-Prop G. L. Booth, Utics, 10,784 ft lumber.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Aug. 3.—Charter—Schr Typo,
23, 500 bn wheat to Buffalo at 3%c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

NAVIGATION NOTES.
Chicaco.—Only three vessels on the lumber market last evening....Grain freignts went up a small fraction yesterday....The stmr Sherman goes to St. Joe to-night at 11 o'clock...Capt. Blewett's Bret Harte has been found o'K by the Government Inspectors.
Other Poers.—Milwaukee sallors are after \$1.50 per day....A Toronto firm has secured the contract for bullding the light-house at Port Colborne...
Passenger travel on the Upper Lakes this season is in excess of what it has been for several seasons... The stmr Alpha is now ranning regularly between Grand Forks and Moorehead... The tug Mystic. belonging to the MoGregor estate, sank in the river below Windsor last Friday... A one-third interest in the scow Three Bells has been sold at Milwaukee, by Henry Anderson to H. Williamson, for \$400... Capt. McIlwee is in Buffalo looking after the schr L. C. Woodruff... The schr City of the Straits, which has been laid up at Buffalo since last season, is to be fitted out... An extra for horn, larger than the old one, has been received at Kuskegon and placed in position, to warn navigators in thick weather... A Hols and dispatch says the Government work on that harbor is wo far completed that there is now a clear channel depth of twelve feet into Black Lake... The time for tying up at Saginaw and Bay City having expired, the vessels are moving again; it is not affirmed that great good has come out of the non-movement... A strike has been organized among the sailors at Ashtaonia harbor. The crews of two vessels, which were about to leave, demanded that their wages be raised to \$1.50 per day, which being refused they left... The dreuging in of the Eastern Gap, at Toronto, progresses very satisfactorily. Notices will shortly be issued by the Harbor Master announcing a clear passage of from seven to eight feet deep by eighty feet wide. The points will soon be buoyed out... The Detroit Pribuse now says that the assistant light-keeper on Spectacle Reef is all right, and has not been playing "shemangan" on the Govern

PORT OF CHICAGO. mirale—Simr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Riewoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, "Wesshickon, Euffalo, sundries; Messens Larkor, sundries; Newurgh, Buralo, ark, Beaton Harbor, sundries; Vanderbilt,

L. N. Poster. Ballaria, coal: A. Irst, Aaanpea, I. N. Poster. Ballaria, coal: A. Irst, Aaanpea, I. N. Poster. Ballaria, coal: A. Irst, Aaanpea, Irst, Madison, Pantwaire, agrit Jeans Hullen, Leadington, Immer; Magnet Dal, Manageo, Leavington, Pantwaire, Lagrit Magnet Dal, Manageo, Leavington, Manageo, Leavington, Pantwaire, Lagrit Magnet Dal, Manageo, Leavington, Pantwaire, Lagrit Magnetia, Lagr

Morners, including members of former command of deceased.

Distinguished persons.
Citizen friends of deceased.
Following each caisson was a horse caparisoned in mourning and led by a cavalry soldier, according to the custom of funeral ceremonies for officers in the cavalry service. During the march to the cemetery minute guns were fired, flags lowered to half-mast, and all work supended at the post. The escort was under the command of Capt. J. F. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding officer of the post in the absence of Gen. Jeff C. Davis. After the religious ceremonies at the graves, a salute was fired by the troops over the bodies of the deceased.
Mrs. Gen. Sherman was present from St. Louis, as was a sister of Gen. Custer and Capt. Tom Custer, and numerous other relatives of the dead officers.

OHIO. Bishop Accepts the Democratic Nen COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—The following is the Columbus, O., Aug. 3.—The following is the letter of acceptance of R. M. Bishop, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio:

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2, 1877.—The Hons. J. H. Benson, John G. Thompson, M. E. O'Hogan, Committee—Gentleners: Your official commission of date July 17, informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, is at hand. I appreciate the high honor conferred by the Democracy of Ohio, and, while keenly alive to the great responsibilities I assume, I trust, if elected, to be able under Providence to discharge faithfully and impartially the daties of the position. It is sufficent for me to say that the platform of principles adopted by the Convention have my cornal indorsement. The sentiments are wise and patriotic, and if properly executed in the administration of the Government will greatly tend to restore confidence and prosperity to the country. We are now passing through a crisis in our commercial, if not national experience. Capital and labor are seeking to adjust their respective rights. This adjustment will require the most thoughtful consideration and deliberate action. In so far as it may depend in any degree upon solon on the State Government, I would certainly do my utnost to effect it on terms beneficial alike to laborer and capitalist. The times call for the most discreet management and economical administration of palic affairs. The mere seasorious of principles will not meet the emergency. They must be vitalized, energized so as to restore confidence to our funnish, commercial, and industrial pursuits. If called by the people to the head of the administration of the affairs of this State. I whall endeavor, by a conscientious discharge of duty and careful guarding of the interests of the public, to merit the respect and commendation of the people. Irrespective of party. Hespectfully yours. THE POLICE.

Considering the Advisability of Increasing the Force.

An Increase Recommended, but Not the Present Time.

Statement of the Difficulty Abou Getting the Money. The Police Committee held a meeting yester

day afternoon to consider the propriety of the proposed increase of the police force. Aid Stewart presided.

had some statistics to present, showing the extent of the police service in Chicago as compared with other cities. With an area of twenty-eight square miles, Chicago and 227 men on duty at night and 140 during the day, and even then the might and 180 during the day, and even then the men were expected to leave their beats at a moment's notice in case of emergency, to keep order at meetings, etc. New York, with its area of thirty square miles, had five times as many police, and paid six times as much to keep up its force. Philadelphia's force was one-and-a-half times as large. New Orleans paid \$60,000 more for her police force than Chicago and a-half times as large. New Orleans paid \$00,000 more for her police force than Chicago, and even Boston, with one of the most conservative municipal governments in the world, and with a population 125,000 less than Chicago's, had a police force 200 stronger. In all these cities, moreover, salaries were higher. This exhibit, the Alderman thought, was not a very creditathe Alderman thought, was not a very creditable one for Chicaro. The police force should be increased so that in times of emergency an outbreak could be squelched at the very outset.

Aid Van Osdelasked if the present force, properly used, was not large enough, and intimated that the trouble could have been checked the Tuesday afternoon the mob marched through the streets if the light orders had been given.

Aid. Daly said that the city officials at the time were kusy swearing in special police, and when they got 500 or 600 special police the torces were separated and sent against the mobs, and, with the aid of the military, they were put down.

down.

Ald. Van Osdel claimed that the thing could

Aid. Van Osdel claimed that the thing could be done again, and remarked that it wasn't necessary to keep

A STANDING ARMY OF POLICEMEN for the sake of quelling a riot which might arise perhaps once in ten years.

Aid. Daly contended that the city should keep enough of a standing army of policemen to be used in a case of emergency which might arise at any time. The last riot had been put down at the end of a week at an expense of \$50,000 or more, whereas, with a police force of the proper size, it would have been quelled in a far less time and at far less cost. He would like Ald. Van Osdel to account for the fact that Boston had more police than Chicago.

cago.

Ald. Van Osdel replied that it might be that
Boston had more thieves than Chicago, whereat
there was a smile on the faces of the Committhere was a smile on the faces of the Committee.

Ald. Daiy contended, furthermore, that the
police force was insufficient even in times of
peace, and instanced the fact that policemen's
beats are so extensive that some of the places
needing protection are only visited once or twice
during the night. Upon the North Side, near
his residence, was a park, and that park
was visited by a policeman just twice a night.
When the officer was away, there was an opportunity for the commission of outrages which, he
intimated, were of a nature to destroy the reputation of the park as a moral breathing-spot.

His store had been robbed the other night on Wabash avenue; thefts were constantly occurring; in short, there ought to be more police. The people paid heavy taxes for the purpose of securing protection, and they ought to get it. "Why," said the Alderman, "the firm of Daly, Henrotin & Co. have to employ two special watchmen to guard their store on Wabash avenue, and so do most of the other bu siness firms here."

Ald. Van Osdel replied that business firms in other cities did the same thing, and that this was therefore no argument in favor of the increase here.

ALD. STEWART

and, further, that the ordinance hereoy recommended go into force and effect only when the necessary means shall be lawfully supplied, or furnished by voluntary contribution.

Ald. Daly thought it poor policy to economize at times, and to spend freely when the trouble came. It was always better, in his opinion, to be prepared for everything. Ald. Stewart's years, while not coinciding with his own, would, if carried out, provide some relief, but he was willing to adopt them only when they could get nothing better.

THE HON. M. F. TULEY, who was present, gave it as his opinion that the city had no right to borrow money at this time for this purpose, and referred to his opinion given in 1878, in which he took precisely the same position in regard to Ald. Pickering's resolution to increase the force. Mr. Tuley furthermore stated that if Field & Leuter and other prominent citizens, out of the goodness of their hearts, came forward and advanced the money, there was no legal way by which they could ever hope to get it back.

Ald. Daly didn't want to do what was contrary to law, and, as to these citizens, why they never would advance this money if they couldn't see a way to get their money back.

Mr. Tuley said the charter was iron-bound in this respect. It was one of the wisest provisions in that instrument that all permanent expenditures should be set forth in the annual appropriations. If the Council was to go on increasing the police force every time a little necessity arose, there was notelling where the thing would stop. The police had done remarkably well in the recent troubles, and, if they were to be rewarded at all, he would rather see \$100,000 appropriated next spring to increase their salaries than to see money appropriated to increase the force.

Ald. Daly by this time had begun to be very much in favor of the report of Ald. Stewart, and said that much.

After some further talk the entire Committee came to the same conclusion, and the report, originally prepared as that of a minority of the Committee, now

is now under consideration, to increase the po-lice force to 800 men, part of them to be mounted. The cost of carrying out this project will not be less than \$300,000 annually, to be

mounted. The cost of carrying out this project will not be less than \$300,000 annually, to be raised by taxation.

Although a moderate increase of the police force may be proper, it is very questionable whether such a large addition to its numbers is desirable. From an economical point of view it certainly is not.

Now, we have two regiments of the Hilmois State Guard organized and equipped, whose efficiency has been satisfactorily demonstrated during the recent riots. Each of these regiments musters at least 300 men, and could be raised to 750 or 1,000 men each if the uniforms could be furnished without cost to the recruits, and the expenditure necessary for that purpose is as follows: New uniforms for 450 recruits for each of the two regiments now formed, say 900, at \$35 each, \$31,500, which is all that will be required for three years to come. The uniforms for the First Regiment were purchased in the winter of 1874-775, and the coats are yet good and serviceable; an expenditure of \$3,500 would refurnish the pants, fatigue-jackets, and caps for those now in the regiment. Such a project will give us 1,500 reliable troops, at least two-thirds of whom could be available as police at a few hours' notice.

Will it not be better for the Council to appro-

Will it not be better for the Council to appropriate money for fitting out the two regiments than to burden the tax-payers with so great an increase as \$300,000 per annum! Or, if the Council cannot make the appropriation, is it not manifestly the interest of our largest tax-payers to themselves undertake the cost!

RAILROADS.

THE L. S. & M. S. R. R.
The last of the sufferers from the great railroad strike, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, succeeded yesterday in getting over its trouble, the strikers at all the point giving up the contest and going to work again.
Mr. C. M. Grey, Western General Freight Agent
of the road, received the following dispatch
from General Manager Newell announcing the
happy event in the following lacouleway: "You
can receive property of all kinds, including livestock and perishable freight." Mr. Grey compenced operations at once, and was doing. stock and perishable freight." Mr. Grey com-menced operations at once, and was doing a large business all day. The managers of the road say they could have gotten over their diffi-culties much sooner if they had accepted offers of aid from State authorities. But they prefer-red to deal leniently with their men, and thus gain their good will and confidence in the future.

THE MISSOURI, ARKANSAS & TEXAS SHORT LINE.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, who has been in the city during the last few days, has completed his arrangements for a

few days, has completed his arrangements for a successful operation of the new short line between Chicago and Texas. The new line will run via the Chicago & Alton or Illmois Central to St. Louis or Cairo, and thence via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern to points in Arkansas and Texas, including Houston and Galveston. The Missouri, Arkansas & Texas short line will be the name of the new route. The office of this new line is at No. 104 Clark street, corner of Washington. Mr. Charles E. Dodge has been appointed Chicago freight and ticket agent, and will do his utmost to make the new line popular with the people of Chicago. THE PAN-RANDLE. Mr. J. Hill, Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, better known

as the Pan-Handle route, has issued the follow ingr eneral order to the officers and employes of the road:

As Superintendent of the Second and Third (C., C. & I. (J.) Divisions of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, I desire to express to all persons in the employ of the Company upon these divisions my gratitude for their very exemplary conduct during the recent strike among the railroad employes of this country.

It is a matter of especial pride and gratification to me that, at a time of almost universal dissatisfaction among railroad employes,—a dissatisfaction that took shape in turbulence and riot, the destruction of property, and blood-shed,—its employes remained faltbril to the discharge of their duties, and exerted themselves in preventing the enactment of those scenes which, upon other roads, have brought disgrace upon the name of American workingmen. To be loyal in such an emergency requires more than an ordinary courage; and it is to this courage, supported by a high moral sentiment, that the Company is indebted for its freedom from trouble.

By your conduct in this recent crists you have proved your fidelity to the Company's interests, and placed it under an obligation that neither time noor circumstance can diminish or destroy,—conduct that I take bleasure in recommending, and which the law-abiding citizens of the country approve in the most empantic manner. ingg eneral order to the officers and employes

road Rate Association will be held at the Grand
Pacific Hotel in this city Tuesday. This meeting will undoubtedly be more harmonious than
any of its predecessors, the road.

any of its predecessors, the roads now being more inclined to act fair towards each other and maintain the rates hereafter. Rumors were in circulation last evening that a gravel train on the Chicago & Northwestern had met with a serious accident at the bridge over the DesMoines River at Boone, Ioa. Nothing as to the extent of the disaster could be learned in this city, and it was probably not

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE.

For a number of years the taxes of this town have been notoriously high. The taxpayers have grouned under the pressure, but taxes have been steadily increasing, and have at length reached a point where many taxpayers say they will forfeit their property rather than pay the exorbitant rates any longer. On the 11th of July a number of property-owners of the town held a meeting at the office of W. D. kerfoot & Co., No. 90 Washington street. Among those present were the Hon. John V. LeMoyne, Enos Ayers, Arthur Windette, Ernst Prussing, Messrs. Mattocks and Mason, A. M. Lord, John Gunzenhauser, A. Loeb, Samuel Johnston, William S. Johnston, N. T. Wright, L. W. Beek, J. R. May, Robert W. Hyman, Jr., Fred Burkey, J. M. Moriarty, R. A. McClellan, W. D. Kerfoot, W. H. Beebe, and others. After exchanging views, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into an association of the Town of Lake, the object of such Association being to prefect ourselves against the present excessive taxation in said town; and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair fo call upon the taxpayers of said town and induce them to join said Association.

Messrs. McClellan, Moriarty, and W. D. Kersteadily increasing, and have at length reached a

present excessive taxation in sau town; and may a committee of three be appointed by the Chair fo call upon the taxpayers of said town and induce them to join said Association.

Messrs. McClellan, Moriarty, and W. D. Kerfoot were appointed such Committee.

Another meeting was held on the 25th of July at the same place. Mr. A. B. Condit, Supervisor of the town, was oresent and answered some questions not altogether to the satisfaction of the meeting.

It was resolved to attend the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, which occurs today at the Stock-Yards, when the annual appropriation bill comes up for approval and passage. The Association are in hopes to be able to prevail upon the Board to reduce the appropriation \$25,000 below what the Committee have agreed to call for. A lively time is expected, as several able lawyers will be present to represent the Association.

The attention of the Board of Equalization of Taxes has been called to several apparently unjust valuations on the assessment-rolls. From all appearances the Association intend to make things lively, and make an inquiry into the large expenditures of the Board of Trustees.

The alarm of fire sounded at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon proved to be a false one.

HTDE PARK.

Some citizens of the west end of Hyde Park met at the corner of Fiftieth and State streets last night to resuscitate the old fire company, Invincibles No. 3, the recent fires in that quarter having awakened the people of that district to the need of such an organization. Mr. W. P. Wright presided, and Mr. J. Wallace acted as Secretary.

The organization was effected by the enrollment of thirteen members, and the election of the following officers: President, Simon Coogan; Secretary, J. Wallace; Treasurer, William Fergus; Captain, Samuel Kelley; pipemen, G. N. Jaycox, John Fagin, Capt. Farrell, and W. McMasters.

Messrs. Wright, Fergus, and Kelley were made a committee to petition the Village Board for the necessary hose and accourrements The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening

Aid. Daly by this time had begun to be very much in favor of the report of Ald. Stewart, and said that much.

After some further talk the entire Committee came to the same conclusion, and the report, originally prepared as that of a minority of the Committee, now rather unexpectedly became the report of all.

After the members had signed the paper the meeting adjourned.

ANTI-INCREASE.

This Fatter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A petition has been present.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A petition has been present.

NORWOOD PARE.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Norwood Park by the sudden departure of one of the most prominent citizens of the town, who abandoned his wife and fled with her sister. This young woman had been invited to pay her considerable attention, but no idea was felt that he could be specially attracted toward her, the more so that she was freckled-faced, cross-eyed, and deaf. A abort time ago the citizen's affairs began to get into bad shape, and he accordingly took the girl and fled to Kaneas, where he is now living in open adultery.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS 50th Concert. Exposition Building THOMAS

LAST NIGHT. THOMAS

FAREWELL TO-DAY, 2 P.1 The Heavenly MATINEE Symphony, By SCHUBERT, will be repeated by request, with mag-nificent programme, for surburban and city ladies. JUBILEE FIFTIETH

TO-NIGHT CONCERS

RIVE-KING. The will perform 1st movement Beethoven 3d Concer or Piano and Orchestra. Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Opening of the 21st Seaso Sale of Seats commences Thursday, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock. Prices according to location—\$1, 75c, 30, 25c, MONDAY, Aug. 6, and every evening next week, will be produced, for the first time in America, Victories Sardow's brilliant Scolety Comedy

"SERAPHINE," In which the following artists will appear: Rate Meek, Gersidine Maye, Fanny Price, Ciara Stoneali, Cora Tanner, Messra Jos Wheelock, W. H. Power, Theo. Hamilton, Harry Pearson, Chas. Stanley, Chas. Villars. BEAUTFUL SCENERY by J. H. RODGERS, FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS in the highest style of Household Art, from the W. W. Strong Furniture Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ANICHETTS LAST PERFORMANCES DANICHETTS

Last
TIMES.
Last
TIMES.
And last opportunities that will ever be offered to witness so fine a play with Next week: The latest Union Square

DANICHETTS

BAST PERFORMANCES
OF THE OF THE AND THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

ADELPHI THEATRE,
J. H. HAVERLY, Proprietor and Manager.
LAST MATINEE! LAST MATINEE!

LAST MATINEE!

This (Saturday) afternoon, 2:20, and last (Saturday) slight, in a Grand Bill of the Great

HAVERLY'S MINSTREILS.

GEO. THATCHER, WELCH & RICE, GEO. WILSON, ADD RYMAN, BILLY RICK, CHAS. MEYWOOD, BILLY CARTER, Also the new buriesque of fun on JULIUS C.ESAR! entitled JULIUS THE SNOOZER, Prices of admission cheaper than any other first-class theatre in this city. All Ladies' Nights.

Sunday Night—Play of the "GREAT STRIKE."

Monday, Aug. 4—JOHN DILLON and Combination.

STEAMER **JOHN SHERMAN**

Programme of EXCURSIONS this week, ending Aug.
from Clark-st. Bridge.
Saturday, Aug. 4, on the lake at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m;
leave for St. Jo at 11 p. m.
Fare for St. Jo. Racine, and Michigan City, \$1, round
trip; all others, 50 cts. round trip. Good band on board.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS, &
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1877.

Scaled proposals, Indorsed "Proposals for four,
corn." etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Maj. W. B.
Hughes, Q. M. U. S. A. Sloux City, Ia., will be received until 12 in. of Wednesday, Aur. 22, 1877, for
furnishing at New York, Philaselphia Raitmone, Chicray and the commission of the control of the control of the control
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which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum of the amount of the proposal: and shall be forfeited to the Utiled States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to promptly enter into contract, or to furnish a sufficient bond therewith; otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

The flour must be fresh ground, of sound wheat, equal to the beat New York XX, quality, and delivered in strong double sacks. Samples of not less than 25 flouring the strong double sacks. Samples of not less than 25 flouring the sample is submitted. The corn must be sound, dry, and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the busnel, and delivered in strong gunnics, resewed.

The wheat must be of the fall crop, sound, dry, and clean, to weigh not less than 60 points to the bushel, and delivered in strong gunnics, resewed.

The supar must be packed in barreis, full head-lined. The sait must be dry and packed in barreis ready for the prices named must be "net." In no case will the sait must be dry and packed in barreis ready for the prices named must be "net." In no case will

The sail must be ary and packed in barrels ready for snipment.

The prices named must be "net." In no case will any allowance be made for sacks, boxes, or barrels.

All articles furnished under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, and will be subject to strict inspection.

In executing the contract, the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceed the property of the contract, duir executed, with two or more surelies, and conditioned for the faithful peformance of the contract in all its particulars, must accompany the same. The sufficiency of the sureties must be evidenced by their affidavit as to the value of their property.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to, or filled by, any other party, without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Commissioner.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pler 42 N. R., foot TO PLYMOUTH, LUNDON, or my factor in England:
First Cavin, \$55 to \$100, according to accommodation; Scond Cabin, \$65; Third Cabin, \$55; Steerage, \$27; Including everything as above.
Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France.
Steamers marked thus do not carry steerage passon-For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBLAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate.day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboxen. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Bayre, and Bremen, Smit cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, goid; steerage, \$30. currency. For freight or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green. New York.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS ANCHORIA, Aug. 4. noon | CAL. v 0 th M. Aug. 18, 1pm BOLLVIA, Aug. 4. noon | CAL. v 0 th M. Aug. 28, 1pm BOLLVIA, Aug. 11, 7 nm | E frid PIA. Aug. 23, 6 am New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabina, 865 to 880. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$23. New York to Southampton and London: UTOPIA. Aug. 4. noon | AI. SA TIA. Aug. 18, 1 p. m Cabina 853, to \$70; Steerage, \$28. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington-st.

STATE LINE. NFW YORK TO GLASSOW, LIVERPUOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERBY.

STATE OF NEW HOLL, Thursday, Aug. 2

FFATE OF NEW HOLL, Thursday, Aug. 2

Cabina, 50, 885 and 570, according to accommodations. Beturn tickets at resinced rates, currency, second Cabina, 545, Return tickets at resinced rates, currency, second Cabina, 545, Return tickets at resinced rates, currency, second Cabina, 545, Return tickets at resinced rates, currency, second Cabina, 545, Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerare, 225, Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

124 Washington 91, Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, July 7, 1:30 p.m., ERIN, July 21, 1 p. m.

SPAIN, July 14, 8:30 a.m. EGYPT, July 28, 8a.m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 a.m.; GREECE, July 18, 10 a.m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 20c, currency. Drafts for 61 and upwards on Great Britain and ireland. Apply 40 P. R. LARSON, 4 South Clark-86. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Scamper. Tuesday, Aug. 16

SOMERSAT. Western. Tuesday, Aug. 28

Cashin passage, 470; intermediate, \$45; Steerner SN.

Return iteurs at favorable race. Prepaid Steerner

cortificates, \$26. Apply to Mb. F. WeilTS.

67 Chry. M. Hebitan Central England.

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The ANNUAL SESSION opens on the first Monday optember. The COURSE of STUDIES is thorough LASSICAL, ACADEMICAL, and PREPARATORY Department. The Musical Department is conducted on the plan of the set classical conservatories of Europe. In the Art Department the same principles which wrm the basis of instruction in the great Art Schools of

ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Manage WILLIAM R. DINMOCK, LL.D., Master.

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For catalogues and circulars address the Master.

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The leading Preparatory School of the West. Its graduates in nine different colleges. Presbyterian control.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 13. Address ALBERT R. SABINE, Lake Forest, Ill. Principal **ROCK RIVER SEMINARY** Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Ill., for both sexes Founded 1837. Terms: Tuition and Board to Term of 13 weeks,

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For Circulars apply to N. C. DOUGHERTY, Prin. RACINE COLLEGE. Racine College includes a School of Letters and Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School reparatory to the College. The College and Grammar School open Wednesday, Sept. 5 information or admission apply to For further information or admission apply to For further MEV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY 339 WEST ADAMS-ST., CHICAGO. This is an English Classical and Commercial School of Young Men and Boys. Realizing that in the boy wine building for the future man, we shall aim to do the rork of development and discipline thoroughly and ractically. Fall term opens Sept. 3.

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CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

RORGAN PARK. NEAR CHICAGO.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Sert. 11, 1877. For particulars, address the President, G. PHAYER, Chicage Female College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., of at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. IORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

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HENRY T. WHIGHT, A. M... Principals,
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Pares for any college or for business. Location attractive and elevates. Fifteen acres of ground. See beguns Sept. d. 1877. Send for catalogue to Capt.
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Six Courses of Study. Students advance separately, according to ability. For catalogues ad-P. JUNES, A. M., Lakeside Hall, Evan

MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY. 128 & 130 Dearborn-av., Will open Wednesday, Sept. 12. Ample accommodstons for boarding and day pupils.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1877.

Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. A Collegiate School for Girls and Young Ladies. The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 6. At no time in its filteropy has the school been able to offer such advantages as it now does in every depart-ment. Apply for circular to the Rev. GEO. M. EVER-HART, b. D., Becton. WOLFE HALL, DENVER, COLORADO. A Boarding and Day School for Giris. Begins Sept. 5 Young Lavies afflicted with Asthma and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. will find here a dry and invigorating climate, with superior advantages for concation. Ap-ply to Rt. Rev. J. F. SPALDING, D.D. Rector, of Mrs. ANNA PALMER, Principal, Denver.

SCHOLARSHIP In Mt. Carroll Seminary For sale at a discount. Address B. W. MOFFATT, Advance Office, 151 Fifth-av.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1537 & 1529 Spruce-st., Philad'a,
For Young Ladies and Misses. Reopens Thursday, Sept
20. Board, and tuttion in Latin, English, and French
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Fall session opens Sept. 19, 1877. Entrance examina-tions Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Catalogues, with full partic-ulars, may be had of the undersigned. The Department of Music, Drawing and Painting will be open hereafter as a school for special instruction in those arts. For cir-culars containing full information, apply to W. DEAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

Nowopen as an elegant Summer Resort. Open Sept. 20 as a Ladies' College. Apply by letter or in person. Piverview Academy, Poughkreepsie, N. Cissical, commercial, military; in each best. See prospectus. Reference is made by permission to the flow. Judge Davis, Citizon Looke, D. D., N. O. Williams, Esq., T. W. Harvey, Esq., Hibbard Porter, Esq. Missouri School of Midwifery, Anatomy, Phraiology, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, taught practically a beside in Maternity Hospital. Write for circulars. Dr. W. C. Richardson, Prest., 324 Agril Tenth-st., St. Collic Civil, And McChanlock, Engineering Materials and Collic Civil and Materials and Civil and Materials and Civil and Materials and Civil and Materials and Civil a CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Other semisciaer rolytectumic instructe, froy, a. froy, a. froy a. from a. froy a. froy a. froy a. from a. froy a. froy a. from a. froy a. froy a. froy a. from a. froy a. from a. from a. from a. from a. from a. froy a. from a. fro HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
woncupers, Mass.,
Prepares its graduates for common and scientific pursuits. I wenty-second year
begins Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR FOUNG LADES.

Pittsfield, Mass., offer theroich culture in a very
invigorating cluster and beautiful location. Terms
moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular. FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Prechold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Bev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal. MORRISTOWN. N. J., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys; 30 miles from N. T. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A.M. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING
MS. School for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-thirdnt. N. Y. Fourteenth year begins October, 1s77.

PERKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND
for Bustrated circular, 40 pages, giving details. CWARTHMORE COLLEGE. FOR BOTH SELF-Sunder care of Friends. All expenses covered by Six-syear. F. H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore, Pa. BOCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH

ALLEN ACADEMY

ya School in the United States. Five Detarting the Frimary, the Preparatory, the Classical the Currical, the Polyrechnic. The velve experiment of the Sorra and Instructors. Individual instruction in the line to class drill. Location in the finest estimate crief of the city. Good bourdant places estimated to the Company of the Company Froebel School and Kindergarten,
482 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,
Just east of Union Park. Will open Monday, Sept.
10, 1877.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depota.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10

. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of other cars wested Chicago.

4—Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sta.

5—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE Ficket offices 62 Clark-st. and st Kinzie-Strees Dep

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:0. m. 5:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwankee Express. 7:50a. m. 7:50p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express. 10:00a. m. 4:00p. m. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Green Soita Express 7:00a. m. 4:00p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Green Misconsin & Minnesota Green Bay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express. 7:00p. m. 7:00a. m. All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seTicket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clar

Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAT Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteentist., and Canal and Sixteenth-sia. Ticket Offices, a Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator T. S. a. m. 7:55 p. m.
Screator Design, Scioux City 7:25 a. m. 7:55 p. m.
Pacific Express for Ormana, 10:50 a. m. 5:15 a. m.
Express 10:30 a. m. 5:40 p. m.
Pacific NightExpress for Ormana 10:50 p. m. 6:35 a. m.
Pacific NightExpress for Ormana 10:50 p. m. 6:35 a. m.
Annas City, Atchison, St. Joe.
and Texas Express 10:50 p. m. 10:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD,
Depos, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second of
Ticket Office of Clark-st., acuthese corner of Madulph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 a. m. * 6:35 p. m. Day Express. ... 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. Raiamazoo Accommodation. * 7:40 p. m. 7:50 p. m. Atlantic Express ... 9:00 p. m. 1 9:00 a. m. Night Express ... 9:00 p. m. 1 9:00 a. m. FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 77:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 9:10 p. m. 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & ONTO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacide, and Depot (Exposition Building). Morning Express. Section Belliding).

Leave. Arrive.

8:50 a. m. 5:40 a. m. 6:40 p. m. 6:40 p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Depart. Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD, Depoi, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Oilice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODBICH STEAMERS

WHITING CLASSES. Writing Classes.

Four Writing Classes 'per day at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School, and many classes in other branches. The very best instructors have charge of the classes in the several departments. Any one or more stadies can be taken. Great improvement can be made during the sammer. College office open from 8 a. m. to 5 n. m. Location, 8. E. corner State and Washington-sts. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co

JOLEET, July 15, 1877 NOTICE. The manual massing of the Stockholders of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Stailroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company is the city of, dollet, lillinois, on the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Beard,

G. RALSTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL. MATHEY With great success by the physicians of Paris, success by the physicians of Paris, success of the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS perior to all others of the prompt carry of the prompt carry of the prompt carry of the CAYLUS prompt carry of the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE Por the speedy care of Seminal Weakness, Loss Man-roed, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or ages. Any Dynagris has the Ingredients. Address Dis. JAQUES & CO., Charlangell, Onto.

SCALES
PAINTANKS, MORES & CO.
191 & 119 Lake St., Chicago.

. .

Mrs. S. S. Haves, wife of ex-Comptroller ayes, is very sick, and not expected to live. Mrs. Jewett Wilcox, son, and daughter, of the fremont House, have gone to Vermont for the

Gen. George Crook was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. He is off on a furlough, and will visit his family at Oakland, Md.

Mr. Foster E. Swift, of the Tremont House, and Mrs. Swift have gone to the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts, for a brief season of recreation.

The Hon. Martin J. Townsend, member of Congress, Troy, N. Y., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He is taking a look at the West and Northwest.

Mrs. Albert Alford, accompanied by Mrs. D. night Carter, of No. 216 Vincennes avenue, is njoying the remaining summer weeks at Waucaha, Oconomowoc, and Geneva Lake, Wiscon-

seph J. Smith. of Niles Centre, while back-his horse and a light spring wagon up to a form at Kirk's soap-factory accidentally ted them into the rive., drowning the

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE uliding), was, at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 8; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 76; 7 p. m., 72. Baromter at 8 a. m., 30.05; 7 p. m., 30.03.

J. H. Rutter, New York, General Manager Freight Department of the New York Central Railroad, is registered at the Grand Pacific Ho-tel. He is en route to Wankesha to take in the benefits of the mineral waters there.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night at 636 Mffwaukee avenue. Only routine business was transacted. The meeting adjourned for two weeks, when arrangements will be made for the campaign, etc. 8. H. Clark, of Omaha, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He reports everything quiet and prosperous along the line of the road, and the best of crops everywhere in Kansas, Nebraska, and other States on the line.

The Hon. S. F. Miller, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,—one of the famous 8 to 7,—with his wife and two daughers, were at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. The party left for Geneva Lake, where the family will rusticate for the next few weeks, to take a rest and get away from the heat and dust of Washington.

Miss Ella W. Castle was married Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Mr. William O. Netleton, of Ashtabula. The ceremony was persirmed at the residence of Mr. H. L. Sloan, No.
31 Western avenue, the Rev. R. D. Shepherd officiating. The young people will take up heir residence in Ashtabula, of which town Mr. Nettleton is a rising business man.

One of the longest minutes on record occurred a short time ago on an outward bound steamer from New York. When off Sandy Hook the company sat down to dinner. A Chicago man looked longingly at the soup, and whispered, "I'll be back in a minute." The soup had been food for the fishes two days when he did come back, after heaving—a sigh of relief at the idea of being a man again.

the idea of being a man again.

The Floating Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums voluntarily contributed to aid in carrying its work through the month of August: The Hyde & Leather Bank, \$25; L. Keinach and employes, \$10; C. M. Higginson, \$5; E. G. Stiles, \$5; a widow's mite, 25 cents; Norton, \$10; Heide, \$5; Copeland, \$5; Stockton, \$10. Further contributions will be acknowledged as received.

Three railroaders, Daniel O'Brien, of No. 156.

tions will be acknowledged as received.

Three railroaders, Daniel O'Brien of No. 156
Noble street, James Kinney, and John McNurney, went down the Northwestern Road
yesterday with a load of gravel for Douglas
Park. While the cars were being unloaded the
men took a sail in a boat, and some one began
that dangerous pastime of "rocking the boat."
In consequence it capsized, and O'Brien being
unable to swim was drowned. Deceased was 24
years of age, was employed as a switchman,
and leaves a wife but no children. An inquest
will be held to-day.

A neat little riot is just now being waged on

Since Peter 1 will a prove the control of the contr There must be considerable looseness about the management of Col. Cleary's Hospital, if half the reports are true. The latest evidence on this came to light Thursday in a singular way. The negro Coventry, who was shot Wednesday night, was taken to the Hospital and reported to be in a dying condition, and the hext day it was decided that he was dead, but by whom is not known—certainly not by the gentleman after whom the institution is named. One of the Coroner's clerks is responsible, however, for the statement that his body was loaded into a wagon by some one—not Col. Cleary—and taken to the Morgue, stripped, and laid out on one of the marble slabs to await the coming of the Coroner. The Coroner came in due time, followed by a string of individuals to sit with him as jurors on the body of the dead negro. The Morgue was entered and the body viewed with the usual care exercised on such occasions and under such circumstances. Therrs was nothing peculiar about the appearance of the corpse, but from the lact that some one's neck might possibly be placed in jeopardy by the verdict of the jury every preparation was made for a diligent inquiry into the cause of death. There was the gaping wound made by the fatal pistol ball, and the, growd gathered about in the greatest solemnity to examine at. One, approaching nearer than the rest, and being a little more inquisitive, ventured to touch the body. He stepped back instantly,—the flesh was yet warm,—and simultaneously a low sound proceeding from the corpse broke the silence. A strange thrili passed through the crowd, "Is he dead" queried one, and with this, the cloth was raised from the lower limbs. While they stood viewing the spectacle in wonderment over the situation, the supposed corpse, being uncomfortable, doubtless, drew up one leg uervously! This was enough! The negro was not dead, but the Coroner was outwitted, and the crowd out off from earning \$1 apiece as jurors! The scene changed with great promptitude, and, in less time than it takes to write this, the room

abortionist's den, Dr. Muleck's house. No. 224
Fulton street. The scoundrel of a dector has not yet been caught, and hence the evidence was meagre. The woman was the wife of a cooper living hard by on Curtis street. She left home one night, and, not returning, was found dead the next morning in the Doctor's den. Prior to leaving town, the Doctor dropped a letter to his wife denving that he had committed the abortion, but had merely loaned the woman his instruments to be used by herself, she being so bashful and modest as not to allow him to do the work. Finding her in convulsions, and very likely to die, the villain jumped the town. The jury found him guilty, and ordered his arrest at the earliest possible date.

The third inquest was held upon Charles

and ordered his arrest at the earnest possible date.

The third inquest was held upon Charles Weiler, a young man, who lived with his mother at No. 144 McGregor street. Weiler was the driver of an ice-wagon, and was killed by a builet in the fight at the south end of Halsted street bridge on the day of the riots. The jury found but little evidence, and returned a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol builet fired by some unknown person while the police were endeavoring to quell a riot.

The recent active demand for firearms in the City of Chicago, and the general feeling that "we might be called on at any moment, sir, to fight for our families, sir," etc., etc., has given increased impetus to the trade in hardware, and increased impetus to the trade in hardware, and has, moreover, put it into the heads of respectable law-makers to see if they cannot devise some way which will draw the much-needed distinction between the honest possessor of a pistol or other deadly weapon which he has bought, and will use, for the protection of himself and his family on the one hand, and the thief, robber, rough, or thug, who carries a pistol for use in robbery, murder, and burglary.

One of the respected Aldermen of the city from the West Side is understood to have caused to be prepared an ordinance on the subject, which he will cause to be presented to the Council and properly considered. It is known, of course, that there are now enactments by the Legislature and by the Council prohibiting, as lar as either or both can do such a thing, the earrying of concealed weapons,

under penalty; it is also well known that all the acts and ordinances are dead letters except in odd and stray cases. When a man is taken in for something else and a pistol is found on him, he is charged with carrying concealed weapons solely for the purpose of getting a chance to confiscate his revolver. In this way the police every year come into possession of a chance to confiscate his revolver. In this way
the police every year come into possession of a
large number of fine pistols, and the city gets
such old stubs as the men don't think it worth
while to prig. In the face of this doubly-enacted law the practice of carrying oistols is quite
common, and in ordinary times a fair proportion of the people carry some weapon, while in
such perilous times as the late riots every man
who could beg, buy, or borrow a pistol carried
it without much knowledge of the law or care
for it one way or the other if he happened to
know it existed.

know it existed.

IRE ORDINANCE
is simple, and may be summarized thus: No person shall be allowed to carry any concealed weapon, pistol, slungshot, or other like article, within the limits of the City of Chicago, unless said person shall first have obtained from the City Clerk a license under the Mayor's hand permitting him to carry such weapon or weapons. And for every weapon-license the receiver shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of \$\frac{2}{3}\$—.

the riots. The jury found but little evidence, and returned a verdict that be came to his death by a platol builted fived by some unknown person while the police were endeavoring to qualified.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was neld in Room 5, 189 Mailson street, year with the policy of the work of the work. Mrs. L. S. Bounds, Corresponding Secretary, reported the usual interest in the property of the work. Mrs. L. S. Bounds, Corresponding Secretary, reported the usual interest in the property of the work of the riots of the pledge in the office, and the cases had been carefully looked after by the vasitor, Mrs. Mrs. P. Wilson. The 3 o'clock meeting the month of July tensity her man been added to the pledge in the office, and the cases had been carefully looked after by the vasitor, Mrs. Mrs. P. Wilson. The 3 o'clock meeting the property of the waster of the work of the riot the meeting were kept up regularly, with the average attendance about aftr. Since then the number had increased. Thirty-eight had signed the pledge in the office, and attendance attendance at the case of a shoot-keeper who had given up his sunder the south of the work at this point.

Mrs. S. J. Moody reported a prosperous condition at the Burr Mission, and stated the case of a shoot-keeper who had given up his sunder the sunder had been a power in that part of the city, and many south had been a power in that part of the city and many south had been a power in that part of the city, and many south had been a power in that part of the city, and many south had been a power in that part of the city, and many south had been a power in the part of the work at this point.

Mrs. S. J. Rounds reported from the Bethel Home, the streading-room, and a decided improvement was noticed. These meetings had been a power in the part of the city and many south had been a power that the properties of the work at the part of the part of

week.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has gone to the country to take a vacation. It is supposed that he has gone to Wankesha with Mayor Heath, and will return with that official in about two

weeks.

The license receipts were yesterday about \$2,000. There are at present 1,800 licensed saloons in the city. There are about 1,000 unlicensed places, and they should pay up soon or the police will be set at work to bring them in. The Mayor has revoked the night scavenger license of Julius Silke & Co., who were fued \$50 and costs Thursday by Judge Summerfield for dumping night-soil, on the street. The Health Department has of late been much troubled to detect the guilty parties. All other similar offenders will, if discovered, meet a similar fate.

Two bose companies, one from Laporte and the other from South Bend, Ind., have arranged

Two hose companies, one from Laporte and the other from South Bend. Ind., have arranged a reatch to take place Aug. 23 at Dexter Park, in this city. They are to run forty rods, lay 100 feet of hose, and pass water from a tank, which is to be put up, and charged by a fire-engine with a pressure of 100 pounds. The companies have each won a similar match from each other,

and have this time agreed to meet on neutral ground and put up \$300 a ade. A great many citizens would like to see one of the Chicago self-propellers tested for speed on the mile track, and such a trial would increase the interest in the performances of the day.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division met yesterday afternoon to consider the naving of Lincoln avenue. It seems that two contractors, named respectively Shaw and Harrington, claim to have petitions signed by seven-eighths of the property-owners asking that Lincoln avenue be paved by private contract. The two men met yesterday and demonstrated to each other, apparently to the eminent satisfaction of each and the Committee, that their petitions were not signed as represented; that each was a frand, and the Committee declined to listen to them further. The Committee has decided to recommend the paving of Rush street from Chicago avenue to Cedar street.

The Committee on Markets met in the City

street from Chicago arenue to Cedar street.

The Committee on Markets met in the City Clerk's office resterday, and with some of the fruit-dealers and Mr. Murray F. Tuley, their legal representative, discussed the truit and berry ordinance. The dealers convinced the Committee that the berry ordinance, as it now stands, was unjust, and the Aldermen will therefore recommend that the Law Department be instructed to draft a new ordinance, to take effect Jan. 1, 1878, thereby giving the fruitgrowers an opportunity to make their arrangements far enough shead to allow the purchasers of fruits and berries tull measure for full pay. The Committee also had a consultation of about an hour's duration with a delegation of milk-shippers who object to the new milk ordinance creating the office of "Milk Inspector," but no conclusion was reached.

The Finance Committee met in the Comp-

conclusion was reached.

The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Philip Hoyne, of the Board of Education, was present, and asked some questions concerning the advisability of renting the building known as the old Post-Office, now used as a theatre, to Mr. J. H. Haverly, the present lessee, for a period of five years at \$9,000 per year. The Finance Committee said that they had nothing to say in the premises, but give it as their private opinions that, since the old scheme of converting the building into the Public Library and Board of Education rooms was not practicable because the dity had no money to expend in the alterations necessary for that purpose, and because the Board had lessed their present quarters for three years, and would be oblived the and because the Board had leased their present quarters for three years, and would be obliged to pay the rent for that length of time; and, furthermore, since the rent offered by Mr. Haverly was a just and fair consideration, they, the members of the Finance Committee, would advise the Board of Education to accept the proposition. The Committee also considered the petition of Judge C. H. Morse for compensation for his services as Assistant Corporation Counsel during the days of, and for some weeks after, the Hoyne-Colvin imbroglio. It seems that the Committee regard Mr. Morse's claim as one involving such fine legal points and technicalities that they referred it to the Law Department, The Committee also discussed privately the question of mittee also discussed privately the question of raising funds to pay for the addition to the police force in case the addition is made.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Jail yesterday contained 360 prisoners. To-day is sentence day in the Criminal Court. The selling of property for delinquent taxes is progressing stowly. A few lots in Palatine were sold yesterday. The County Treasurer will this morning pay the county employes for June and July. He expeces to disburse about \$45,000.

expeces to disburse about \$45,000.

The Criminal Court was occupied again yesterday with the Brooks abortion case. The session was continued until 9 o'clock in the evening, and the taking of evidence was completed. This morning the case will be argued, the Court having given each side two hours for argument. The case will be given to the jury at 11 o'clock, and a speedy verdict is anticipated.

of minor complaints yesterday, among which were several from North Chicago. The matter of equalizing the taxation between the towns is being considered at odd times, but no results can be reached until all the complaints have been heard. One question is bearing upon the Committee in its labors, and that a very important one as affecting the next tax-levy. The portant one as affecting the next tax-levy. The total assessment for the county, it appears, is about \$8,000,000 less than it was a year ago, and since the percentage then was up to the constitutional limit, and the levy has already been absorbed and a large debt created besides, the outlook, with a reduced assessment, is not the brightest. It is very clear that the demands upon the Treasury the coming year will be larger than they have been this year for most purposes, and how they are to be met under the circumstances is one of the problems of the hour.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular weekly prayer-meeting of the Traveling Men's Christian Union will be held in the Bible-work room in Farwell Hail this evening at 8 o'clock.

All young men interested in recruiting a new company for the First Regiment are requested to meet this evening at Martine's Hall on Ada street, near Madison.

company for the First Regiment are requested to meet this evening at Martine's Hall on Ada street, near Madison.

Charles M. Morton, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Paul in Macedonia."—Acts, xvi., 1—15.

The W. C. T. U. hold daily Gospel temperance prayer-meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. C. Goodman; Tuesday, Miss Mary A. Baker; Wednesday, Mrs. Charles H. Case! Thursday, Mrs. S. Haines; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Saturday, Miss Fannie Townsley.

A basket picnic is given to-day by the Senior Club of Englewood to Hemmrich Park, Washington Heights. A band of music for dancing will be in attendance, and a good time is anticipated. Trains leave on the Rock Island Road, Van Buren Street Depot, at 12:20, 4:15, 6:15, and 7:10 p. m., returning, will arrive in Chicago at 7:30 and 11 p. m.

There will be a matinee at Central Park at half-past 2 sharp to-day, when there will be a trial of speed between the following well-known horses: Free-for-all—Budd Doble's Voina: Charles Swartz's Frank Davis; Puisifer's St. George; Mercereau's Krikwood; J. Wilkes rord's Roofer; and many other gentlemen's road-horses that will trot in the 2:50, 2:40, and 3 minute class. The track is in fine condition. and fine sport will be furnished all lovers of horse-fiesh.

CRIMINAL. Covington, who was anot by Bent Johnson, was resterday lying in an unimproved condition at the County Hospital. He insists that he will live, but the physicians are not certain that he will. Johnson has not yet been captured. George Jordan, who assaulted Covington after he was shot, was held in \$500 bail to the 7th by Justice Summerfield.

Frank Soulks, a Bohemian, who fired four shots from a doorway on Twentieth street at Ollicer O'Reilley, of the Hinman Street Station, when that officer was being assaulted by a mob near Sack's Hall last Friday afternoon, was yesterday held in \$4,000 bail to the 9th by Justice Morrison. The charges are assault with intent to kill and riot.

John Slattery, a wife-beater, res'ding in the Covington, who was shot by Bent Johnson

Justice Morrison. The charges are assault with intent to kill and riot.

John Slattery, a wife-beater, res'ding in the vicinity of the ime-kilns upon the western outskirts of the city, was yesterday held in \$1,500 to the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison. Thursday night, Slattery beat his wife with a ciub, and badly injured her, besides breaking her nose. He then brutally assaulted his wife's uncle. Fortunately for Slattery's neck, neither are injured dangerously.

There came near being another murder in a saloon at the corner of Carroll and Jefferson streets last evening. The proprietor, J. D. Boschardt and one Albert Lembke, amused themselves for some time by cailing each other names. Ultimately both got mad, and there was fight all around. Boschardt was cut in the forehead, and Lembke was brutally beaten by a bludgeon. His injuries though severe, will not result fatally unless concussion sets in.

THE CELESTIALS

Something About the Folk-Lore of John Chinaman.

Its Affinity with That of the Aryan and Semitic Races.

Proverbs, Superstitions, and Stories-Rip Van Winkle in a Mongolian Guise.

London Times.

THE POLK-LORE OF CHINA. AND ITS APFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE ARYAN AND
SEMITIC RACES. By N. B. DENNYS. Ph. D.
F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., Author of "A Handbook of the Canton Vernacular." London. Trubner & Co. 1876.

There is a Chinese proverb which asserts that,
after all. "Mon of the formatter all."

In order to prove the existence of a mythologic of Cnina and our enlightened selves, and so to help "to bridge the existing gulf between the two peoples," Dr. Dennys has compiled the in-teresting work now before us. Much has been written of late years on Chinese songs. stories. and superstitions, but most of it has remained little known, being stowed away in unfamilia volumes, or dispersed in stray numbers of news-papers and magazines seldom. If ever, seen by Western eyes. Dr. Dennys has, therefore, done good service in bringing together and present ing in a readable form the hitherto scattered contributions which have recently been offered to students of Chinese folk-lore.

subjects

prevails. The proverbial philosophy of China, for instance, is often in thorough accord with our own. Thus our business habits enable us to appreciate the assertion that "An inch of time is like an inch of gold," and our love of thoroughness to indorse this piece of advice, "If you kill a pig, kill him thoroughly." Sometimes, indeed, Chinese customs throw a light upon our own wise saws. The recommendation to take "A hair of a dog that bit you" is elucidated by the story of the missionary whose dog would sometimes bite a Chinese child. "In such a case the mother would run after him and beg for a hair from the dog's tail" by way of emedy. With respect to several time-ho customs, also, we share many ideas with the important in China that its purchase "affixed legal responsibility" upon a wooer. Bride cake is thought much of there, four cakes sent for tossed in the air and caught in a quilt held be the bride presents her husband with a pair of shoes "by way of signifying that for the future she places herself under his control." They are carefully preserved, for "to part with them portends an early separation between husband and wife." This may be compared with our and wite." This may be compared with our own throwing of shoes after a newly-married couple, which some commentators suppose to be "a symbol of renuclation of all right in the bride by her father or guardian and the transference of it to her husband," though Mr. McLennan thinks it may be a "survival" of the old custom of "capturing" the bride.

ONE OF THE CLOSET PARAILLELS between European and Chinese superstition is

The case will be given to the jury at 11 o'clock, and a speedy verdict is anticipated.

The surprising announcement was made by Commissioner Conly vesterday that he had discovered that Hanley. Superintendent of the Court-House work, was not working in the interest of Walker, or was not favoring him as he might, etc. If Hanley succeeds in gaining a similar reputation in his dealings with the other contractors he will no doubt do it at the risk of losing his position, but the taxpayers will never complain. At all events, it is to be hoped that he will disappoint public expectation.

The Grand Jury vesterday morning cleared the docket of all jail cases, and in the afternoon took up the Hicker conspiracy case. There is something strange about the disposition of the latter case. When the evidence was in a vote was taken, and indictments were found against "Jumbo Jum," "Cabbage" Ryan, and ex-Detective McCausland by a close vote. Later the cases were reconsidered, and the result was "no bills" by a large vote. One of the jurors, who left the room before the second vote was taken, expressed great striprise upon being told by a Thibune reporter that the indictments had been reconsidered, and signified his intention to look into the cause to-day. The jury has disposed of about 250 cases, and will return about 150 true bills this morning and be discharged.

The Committee on Equalization heard a list of minor complaints yesterday, among which were several from North Chicago. The matter of equaliting the textation between the towns.

West; but Chinese ghosts are somewhat singular. Thus the disembodied spirits of suiceles not only walk and talk as they frequently do here, but they attempt to induce those whom they have lett behind them to follow their example. There was once a haunted house at Hang-Chow which a daring speculator bought cheap. The first night he spent in it he was suddenly aware of a woman who slowly approached with a red silk handkerchief hanging to her neck, and, having saluted him, fastened a rope to the beam of the ceiling, and put her head in the noose," after which it called on him to do likewise. But he laughed her to scorn, whereupon she cried bitterly and went away. "And from this time the house was no longer haunted." There are some ghosts in China, it seems, which are cherished and worshiped, although they are not ancestral. Having hanged a cat, the owner of a house will "perform certain ceremonies of rasting and requients for seven weeks." After that time the house is agreeably haunted by the cat's ghost, which "about the fourth watch of the night before cock-crowing" goes out stealing, and brings back to its owner rich spoils.

Moreover, have much ghostly power. Represented as "living on the debatable land which is neither the earth of lifes nor the Hades of death," the fox "enables ghosts of the dead to return to life, or himself performs their terrible behest," avenging the nundered by scaring the murdered his wife. At all events, his house was haunted, his late wife's room worse than the rest, so that it had to be shut up. But one night the narrator persuaded his friend to go with him into that part of the house. Before the two men had long been seated there, "in walked the murdered woman clothed as of old," went up to a corner, took from it a bowl full of water, and carried it to him who Lad been her husband. He fell back screaming, and the chost left the room. The friend ran to the door, but nothing was to be seen, nor had anything nunsual been osserved except a fox. The house has been shut up, and the owner

Shanghai Courier of November, 1873, tells how a model son, finding that his mother was very jill and the local doctor would not help her because she was poor, "cut a great piece of flesh out of his left arm, boiled it down to a broth, and gave it to his mother to drink. It is said that she recovered." In May, 1874, also, the Pains Gazette records how the Deputy Governor of Honan petitioned in reference to a dutiful daughter who cut a piece of flesh from her arm' and gave it to her father to eat, whereupon he recovered from a dangerous illness. All Chinese women, however, are not equally amiable. There exists, it seems, a sisterhood of young unmarried women who are sworn never to marry. If forced by their parents to do so, they kill their husbands by means of a drug, one of the ingredients of which is an infant's blood.

What is most important in Chinese folk-lore

is the light it throws upon that of other lands. In the stories which are current in China and Japan we sometimes meet with "variants" of tales familiar to ourselves, and in those Chinese or Japanese "variants", some scholars rec-

or Japanese "variants" some scholars recognize

SLIGHTLY ALTERED VARSIONS

of Indian tales which have also drifted Westwards, and have undergone great changes in their long wanderings from Buddhistic Asia into all parts of Christian Europe. On our legends about St. George and the Dragon, for instance. Chinese and Japanese traditions throw much light. Nowhere does the atmospheric nature of the Dragon come out more clearly than in China and Japan. Waterspouts are usually spoken of in native annals as dragons. Thus we read that:

"A. D. 1608. A couple of dragons fought at Whampoa and tore up a large tree, and demolished several tens of houses.

"A. D. 1608. 4th moon. A gyrating dragon was seen over the decorated summit of a pagoda: all around were clouds and fog. the tall only of the dragon was visible, in the space of esting a meal it went away, leaving the marks of its claws on the pagoda."

it went away, leaving the marks of its claws on the pageda."

One of the Japanese illustrations of a St. George and the Dragon, or Persens and Andromeda myth, is given by Mr. J. F. Campbell in his "Circular Notes," and in it the dragon evidently personines the storm, its many heads cloudlike in form, its flery tongues darting this way and that like flashes of lightning. A "variant" of the story, quoted from a Chinese work compiled towards the end of the sixteenth century. tells how a mighty serpent was in the habit of devouring young girls. After nine vicitims had thus been eaten a maiden named Ki offered herself as the next victim. Cautiously approaching the serpent's cavern, she placed a dish of rice and honey at its mouth, and watched it, having provided herself with "a good sword and a dog that would bite at snakes." When the serpent came forth and began to devour the fuscious food the dog hung on to it, and Ki slashed away at it till it died, after which she entered the cavern "and recovered the skeletons of the nine previous victims, whose untimely fate she bewailed."

Among other familiar stories of which Chinese versions are quoted by Dr. Dennys may be mentioned that of

Among other familiar stories of which Chinese versons are quoted by Dr. Dennys may be mentioned that of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

A woodcutter unconsciously passed several centuries in watching two chess-players in a cave. When he left them he found no vestige of his kinsfolk remaining, so, "returing to a retreat among the huilis, he devoted himself to the rites of Taoism, and finally attained to immortality." The "Open Sesame" story is liustrated by that of a herdsman named Chang, who found a magic cave which opened at the words "Stone door open; Mr. Kwei Ku is coming." One day his grandmother visited it with him and was shut in, for she did not know the formula. Eventually Chang learnt from the cave demon that "his grandmother's disappearance was a matter of fate." The mythwhich has retained its original character in China has passed in Persia or among the Arabian Nights." A curious "Claimant" or Amphitryon story, resembling one which is very popular in Central Asia. runs as follows: A "white dog versed in magic" took the form of the husband of a beautiful woman, and paid her a visit. But he happened to arrive at the same moment with the true husband. Unable to decide between the two claimants, she called in a magistrate. Suspecting the fraud, he put the rivals into a cage containing a tiger which killed dogs and spared men. Whereupon the tiger ate up the false husband, and the real one recovered his wife. Among stories of a less supernatural kind may be mentioned that-of the boatman who lost his heart to a fair maiden, under whose windows he passed every day. She died, after loving him so cordially that when her body was dissected "her heart was found to be of iron, upon which was painted or engraved a picture of the boat, the window, and the two lovers. This being shown to the bereaved boatman he instantly expired "—about B. C. 350. The origin of the subject of a singular story. A lady named Oh was besiezing a town about A. B. 200. Its defenders, knowing her to be of a jealous disposition, "invented a puppet in the

BURNETT'S COLOGNE. Burnett's Cologne received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles, and is for sale by all first-class grocers and

druggists.
CHICAGO, June 13, 1877.—Mesers. JOSEPH BURNET & CO., Boston—GENTLENEN: Our sales in your Cologne are steadily increasing. Its superior quality has won for it many admirers, who with us quality has won for it many admirers, who with us pronounce it for real freshness and delicacy equal, if not superior, to any foreign Cologne. ROCK WOOD BROTHERS, 102 North Clark street.

FOR A TIRED MAN Nothing can be really more refreshing than a cup of good Cocoa. If you purchase that bearing the stamp of Walter Baker & Co., you will be sure of

End of a Vexed Life.

The people of Sutton, N. H., were considerably excited at the sudden death last week of Ephraim Marston, a noted citizen of that town, noted for his scubborness and for the many vexations lawsuits which he has carried on for a half-century. He has been engaged in litigation nearly all of that time, and lawyers' fees long since reduced him to poverty, while the law's delays had only sharpened his appetite for more, he always expecting to realize the success he never obtained. For nearly a half-dozen years he has been partially insane, and has not properly fed and clad himself and his two or three young children. On Friday of hast week he was injured by an or in his yard. He was carried to his house by his neighbors, and a surgeon called, who found him quite seriously injured, but not dangerously, it was thought. Having no housekeeper, a woman was employed to care for him. The doctor left quite a large amount of laudanum, with orders for its use. As it would appear, one of the woman's friends soon after paid her a visit, when the two became lutoxicated, and the injured man becoming restless, the woman gave her patient all the laudanum leit by the paysician at one dose, which resulted ip his death in a short time, as the drunken pair, on awaking to consciousness, found him stiff in death. Thus ends the life of trial and vexation.

Profs. Soyet and Blot, by popularizing the art of scientific cooking, became public benefactors. Essays on this subject from a notable French anthonity—Mme. de Courcil—make a feature of Andreus Bazar, and ladies acquire a branch of knowledge of great importance to them. In addition to this and the various debartments of a first-class literary monthly, we also have a department devoted to fashions, superbly illustrated and fully described. The whole forms an ensemble which ladies will find of great varue. It is published by W. R. Andrews, of Cuctunati.

DEATHS.

OGDEN—At Villa Boscobel. High Bridge, New York City, on the morning of the 3d inst., Will-iam B. Ogden, aged 72 years. CULLEN—William Wheeler, infant son of Ed-ward and Ellen Cullen, aged 1 year 4 months and 2 days. 2 days.

Yelloral will take place from parents' residence,
263 Centre avenae, southwest corner of Polic street, at 10 a. m. to-day. By carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

street, at 10 a. m. to-day, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery,
BEAVEN—July 27, at No. 236 Victoria street,
Toronto, Can., James Herbert, youngest son of the late Rev. Canon Beaven. D. D.
HUMPHRRY—Aug. 3, 1877, 3 a. m., Blanche, only child of John R. and Carrie A. Humphrey.
Funeral 2 p. m., Saturday, from residence 892
Fulton street, by carriages to Graceland.

EF Hurlington (ia.) papers please copy.
FOLEY—Aug. 3, at 6:15 a. m. of convulsions,
Lillie, beloved daughter of Maurice and Julie Foley, aged 1 year 5 months and 12 days.
Funeral from their residence, 1:302 South Dearborn street, at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, Aug. 4, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.
O'BRIEN—In this city, Aug. 3, Daniel O'Brien, by accidental drowning, aged 24 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 1:35 Noble-st., at 12 o'clock m. Sunday. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery by trass.

CLOTHERS—CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REP AIR-RD, as trifling expense. Kapressed C. O. D. CHOOK de Med. Alv., 90 Dearborn and 261 West Madison. St., Chicage, 107 North Sixth-st., 9t. Louis. Me. N. B.—Ladief Dromes. Sacques. Shavin. etc., dyed and cleaned.

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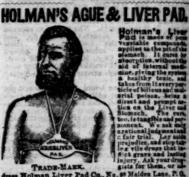


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healthful and agreement and the use of ladies and factured. Though specially destrable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlement stollet, and as it makes a heavy later than the control of the finest soaps of the finest soaps to the finest soaps to the finest soaps to the control of the finest soaps to the control of the finest soaps to the fi

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or, P. O. Box 2112, New York CANDY the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward a 25, 40, 60e per b. Addres orders GUNTHER, Conference, Chicago.

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325 Lots W. G. Crockery, 400 White Wash Brushes, 32 Parior Suits, covered with Brocatelie, Velve., Rapp., Terry, Hair Cloth, and Casiline. Chamber Sets. Fasy Chars, Sons, French and Bed Lounges, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marbis Top Tablee, Dressing Cases, French and German Faster, Sons, Fainut Rockets of the Common Faster of Common

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers On Wednesday, Aug. 8.

VERY DESIRABLE and SEASONABLE GOODS will be found in this sale. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash avi By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

NEW FURNITURE, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Library, Hall, and Dining-room Furniture, OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

Also a lot of second-hand Household Goods and leneral Merchandise. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale

FURNITURE Chamber and Parlor Sets, Bureans, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Engravings, Billiard and Pool Tables; Iron Safes, Housekeeping Goods, &c., &c., Saturday Morning at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 & 1:20 Walnash-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctionsers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctioneers, 83 & 85 Wabash-av. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

BOOTS & SHOES, TUESDAY, AUG. 7.
Regular lines of first-class seasonable goods.
Also, jot samples, and retailers' clocks. Also, optended full line Philadelphia goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

An Excellent Opportunity to Purchase a Large and Complete Stock of Grocer-ies, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Family Supplies, &c., at Auction.

Fire-Proof Safe, late the property of said Bankraph.
Any person purchasing the whole stock can reat the
eligibly situated Brick Store Room in which the same
a bow situated.
TERMS OF SALE.—All games under SNOL cash; all
sums over SIOL, a credit of 2.4 6, and 8 months with
interest at There can per ansum and approved security
answered by either can be a sum and approved security.
Analyzase of Bustl and Keiney, Jonesville, Michael
C. LEE, BROWN & RUBBETON, Attorneys, 5.

Life and Cabot, th

Edgar Allan tions to

Illustrious Italy:

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Flora of New Boomer-A Pneu

GEOR LIFE AND LETT By HENRY CAROT! & Co. Chicago: 3 pp. 615. Price, The name of Geo obscured during t er's decease; yet, and prominent New influence was comperiod in our count rescued from obliving appears, with a m appears, with a rilife, reveals the impolities of his time membrance, along Fisher Ames, Col. Wolcott, John Marand John Adam pared by his grehiefly of his members of his necting notes of of the day and the The work is to be value, as the corri iticians, and espe latter part of the e of the present cen George Cabot w 16, 1751. Little b was a prosperous a woman of sterling educated at the best of significance. Thim to leave Harvi Sophomore year, a scafaring life.

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A philosopher h of average, not at the rate of a th Assuming the fi-calculate with so news must travel tory, twenty mile which the French more than two-th By the time Sir breakfast next woman in the he lodged he version of Paul C notes in profusion and their family affairs especially of ready chronic Chester. Briedy from supposition inference, the his

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Aunt Hosie wa chamber, count poorly-stored pr ing-box. Capt. Vansitte left his daught Good Samaritan tlaing Pipchins rootherless bab sea-bathing, if clergymen: au And to Brigt charge,—a small still fairer, by r the world in wi the world in with seemed so abso.

"Talk of ex Brighton did, of a mutton chop her sisters, as a cover their wood turn,—little Distriction.

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ursery it Has No Ennal

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32 Parior Suita, covered with Terry, Hair Cloth, and Cata-ley Chairs. Soins, French: and detected and Sureaus, Marble ex, French and German Plate and Chairs. Book Cases, Ward-or sai Olike Desks, Garpets, Court of Court & CO., Augus, 300 has Upholscerer's Sprage.

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EHOUSE & CO.,

RNITURE, Sets, Library, Hall, and URNITURE. ND SECOND-HAND and Household Goods and

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ratoria, Mirrors, Engruvthies: Iron Safes, HouseL. Saturday Morning at
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AUCTION SALE SHOES. lass seasonable goods. retailers' rtocks. Also, delphis goods. Sale to

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innetes stock of Groceramily Supplies, QueensNotions, Store and Ofcluding a new and largerry of said Bankrutés,
hols stock can reat the
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E. Barkla M. S.

E. Janesville, Mich.
ON. Attorneys, 5 Ba.

Valerian, Holly, and Plantain Families.

LITERATURE.

Life and Letters of George Cabot, the New-England Statesman.

Edgar Allan Poe, and His Relations to Mrs. Sarah Helen

Whitman.

Illustrious Women of Bologna,

Italy: Scholars, Sculptors,

and Painters.

Flora Round About Chicago: The

Flora of New Zealand-The Mountain-Boomer---African Exploration---Pneumatic Railway

LITERATURE.

GEORGE CABOT. LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEORGE CABOT.
By HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: Little, Brown
& Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Svo.,
pp. 615. Price, \$3.50.

The name of George Cabot has become almost obscured during the half-century since its owner's decease; yet, as that of an able statesman and prominent New-England Federalist, whose influence was considerable during a critical period in our country's history, it deserves to be rescued from oblivion. The volume which now appears, with a record of Mr. Cabot's public reveals the important part he bore in the politics of his time, and the claims he has to re-membrance, along with his associate dignitaries, Fisher Ames, Col. Timothy Pickering, Oliver Wolcott, John Marshall, Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams. The biography, pre-pared by his great-grandson, is composed chiefly of his letters to distinguished members of his party; with such conmeeting notes of explanation as are necessary to render intelligible the circumstances of the day and the relation he assumed to them. The work is to be esteemed for its historica value, as the correspondence now for the first time published throws light upon the principles and schemes of the leading New-England politicians, and especially the Federalists, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning

of the present century.

George Cabot was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 16, 1751. Little is known of his early years; but the statements of his biographer, that his father was a prosperous and upright man, his mother a woman of sterling character, and that he was educated at the best schools of the day, are full of significance. The death of his father caused him to leave Harvard College at the end of the

him to leave Harvard College at the end of the Sophomore year, and, at the age of 17, to enter a scafaring life. Before he had reached his majority, he was in commend of a ship. In his voyages to foreign countries, he acquired an extended knowledge of commerce, and a free use of the French and Spanish languages. He had a natural fondness for science and metaphysics, and a love for studious pursuits, which he indulged through life.

In 1774, Mr. Cabot married his double first-cousin, Elizabeth Higginson, a woman of unusual mental powers, with whom his union was long and happy. In 1787, he left the career of a sea-captain for that of a merchant, establishing a prosperous business at Beverly. He immediately became conspicuous in the political affairs of the town, and was an active member of the federalist party, composed of men like Cabot, Theopilus Parsons, Stephen Higginson, the Lowells, and Timothy Pickering, was called from the country to which most of its representatives belonged.

in 1783, Mt. Cabot filled a vacancy which oc-arred among the Essex Senators to the State orisisture, but declined a re-election. In 1791,

he was made Senator of the United States, which position he filled for five years. An important change was instituted in his private life, when, in 1794, he retired irom business and purchased an estate in Brookline, on which he resided for nine years. It was in a retired situation, five miles from Boston,—a distance which, at that date, insured isolation and seclusion. In order to avoid separation from his sons, who were new settled in the city, Mr. Cabot soid his estate in Brookline in 1803, and removed to Boston. At the Hartford Convention, which assembled Dec. 5, 1815, Mr. Cabot acted as President of the Congress; and this was his last appearance in any public capacity. His remaining years, which terminated April 18, 1823, were spent in retirement,—the business appertaining to his office as President of the Boston Marine-Insurance Company occupying a portion of his time, and the rest being devoted to the companionship of his books.

The personal appearance of Mr. Cabot in the latter part of his life is winningly portrayed by Mr. S. Gø Goodrich ("Peter Parley") in his "Recollections of a Lifetime." "The most imposing man among them (the members of the Hartford Convention)," says Mr. Goodrich, "was George Cabot, the President. He was over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, and of a manly step. His hair was white,—for he was past 60,—his eyes blue, his complexion slightly florid. He seemed to me like Washington,—as if the great man, as painted by Stuart, had walked cut of the canyas, and lived and breathed among us. He was, in fact, Washingtonian in his whole air and bearing, as was proper for one who was one of Washington's friends, and who had drunk deep at the same fountain—that of the Revolution—of the spirit of truth, honor, and patriotism. In aspect and appearance, he was strikingly dignified; and such was the effect of his presence, that, in a crowded room, and amid other men of mark, when you once became conscious he was there, you could hardly forget it. You seemed always to see him,—as the travele

other mountains around him; wherever he may be. But yet he was easy and gracious in his manners,—his countenance wearing a calm but radiant cheerfulness, especially when he spoke. He was celebrated for his conversational powers; and I often remarked that, when he began to converse, all eyes and ears turned toward him, as if eager to catch the music of his voice and the light of his mind."

The correspondence of Mr. Cabot, relating wholly to public affairs, shows him to have been a man of sound judgment, upright principles, and stanch patriotism. These qualities secured him the confidence of his party, and caused him to be consulted, on all questions of importance, by the leaders of Federalism in New England.

In treating of Mr. Cabot's connection with the Hartford Convention, the biographer departs from the rule imposed upon himself of allowing the history of the times to be delineated solely in Mr. Cabot's correspondence, and enters into a prolonged discussion of the intentions and actions of the delegates to the Convention. He defends them against the accusation so strongly upheld by Mr. Adams, that they were resolved to effect the dissolution of the Union,—affirming that, on the contrary, they were firmandherents of the Union, although daring inquirers into the expediency of many of the measures adopted by the President and the Democratic party, then in power, for the preservation of the Government. The chapters devoted to this subject are the most interesting and important in the volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. I, 1876. Springfield: D. W. Lusk, State Binder and Printer.

VINETA, THE PHANTOM CITY. From the German of E. Wenner, Author of "Good Luck," etc. by Frances A. Shiaw. Boston: Estes & Laurist. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 414. Price, \$1.50.

THE DANCE OF DEATH. By WILLIAM HERMAN. San Francisco: Henry Keller & Co. 16mo., pp. 131. Price, \$1.25.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for August (John E. rotter & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "Cive and Scepic New England: II. The Cape Region and Blarths's Vincyard," by Oramel S. Senter; "My Martin Matinee," by S. McManus: "Architectural Progress, as Seen in the Religious Edifices of the Word: VII. European Continental Caurches Pointed and Renaissance," by the Rev. William Blackwood; "The Amazons of Mexico, I. (from the Pen of a Toltee Historian)," translated by Elizabeth Oakes Smith; "Maria Antomette of Austria, Queen of France," by Elizabeth G. Ilaleev; "The Dawn and Growth of Civilization," by C. W. R.; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by David Murdoch; "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "After One Hundred Years—Some Singular Coincidences," Part II., by James Hungesford; "Searching fer Diamonds," by S. D. Nevets: "My Rival's Portrait," by Emilie Tolman; "My Creel," by J. W. H.; "Notes and Queries; "Current Memorands:" "Literature and Art;" "Science and Mechanics: "Gossip and Note Book." The number has nearly forty illustrations.
NATIONAL TEACHERS' MONTHLY for August (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).
LITERARY WORLD for August (E. H. Hames & & Co., Bosten).

FAMILIAR TALK.

FOE AND MRS. WHITMAN. In his memoir of Edgar Alian Poe, Dr. Gris-wold mentions the betrothal of the poet, nearly two years after the death of his wife, to "one of the most brilliant women of New England."
"He had first seen her," says this biographer,
"on his way from Boston, when he visited that city to deliver a poem before the Lyceum there. Restless, near the midnight, he wandered from his hotel near where she lived, until he saw her walking in a garden. He related the incident afterward in one of his most exquisite poems, mostly of himself, of her, and of the most exalted passion." The poem was addressed "To Helen," and, although it is of considerable length, we reprint it here:

I saw thee once—once only—years ago; I must not say how many—but not many.

I saw thee once—once only—rears are;
I must not say how many—but not many.
It was a fully midnight; and from out
A full-orbed moon, that, like thine own soul,
soaring
Sought's precipitate pathway up through heaven,
There iell a silvery-silken veil of light,
With quietude, and suitriness, and slumber,
Upon the upturned faces of a thousand
Roses that grew in an enchanted garden,
Where no wind dared to stir, unless on tiptoe—
Fell on the upturn'd faces of these roses,
That gave out, in return for the love-light
Their odorous souls in cestatic death—
Fell on the upturn'd faces of these roses
That smited and died in this parterre, enchanted
By thes, and by the poetry of thy presence.
Clad all in white, upon a violet bank
I saw thee balf reclining, while the moon
Fell on the upturn'd faces of the roses
And on tainc own, upturn'd—alas in sorrow!
Was it not Fate (whose name is also Sorrow)
That hade me names before that garden, gate, And on taine own, upture d-alas in sorrow!
Was it not Fate that, on this July midnight—
Was it not Fate (whose name is also Sorrow)
That bade me pause before that garden-gate,
To breathe the incense of those slumbering roses?
No footstep stirred; the hated world all slept,
Save only thee and me. (O Heaven! O God!
How my heart beats in coupling those two words!)
Save only thee and me. I promised—I looked—
And in one instant all things disappeared.
(Ah, bear in mind this garden was enchanted!)
The pearly lustre of the moon went out;
The mossy banks and the meandering paths,
The happy flowers and the repining trees,
Were seen no more: the very roses' odors
Died in the arms of the adoring airs.
All—all expired save thee—save less than thee:
Save only the divine light in thine eyes—
Save but theom—they were the world to me,
I saw but them—they were the world to me,
I saw but them—they were the for hours—
Saw only them until the moon went down.
What wild heart-instories seemed to lie enwritten
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres! Government. The chapters devoted to this subject are the most interesting and important in the volume.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

The house of Jansen, McClurg & Co, will next week give the religious public a new and "useful book, "Manna: A Book of Daily Worship." Each page is devoted to a single day, giving a brief prayer and Bible-selection as a keynote to the day.

The same house will also bring out a new music-book, "The Convention and Choir,"—it being a new collection for choirs, conventions, singing-schools, musical institutes, etc.,—by Prof. S. W. Straub, author of "Good Cheer."

"Crown of Glory," etc.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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The Plany Now City.

Even the will the moon went down. What wild heart-instories seemed to lie enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestal spheres! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How dark a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sublime a hope! How darks a wo! Yet how sub

with that of Poe in this romantic history is Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, of Providence, R. I. She was born in 1803, and her maiden name was Power. In 1825 she was married to John Winslow Whitman, a lawyer of Boston, who died in 1833. On her husband's decease she returned to her native city, where she has since resided. Mrs. Waitman has been an author of both prose and verse. In 1853 she collected the poems previously contributed to various periodicals in a volume entitled " Hours of Lite, and Other Poems." In 1860 she published an essay on "Edgar Allan Poe and His Critics," and, with her sister, Anna Marsh Power, she produced a volume of "Fairy Ballads," a revised edition of which appeared in 1867-'68.

gagement between Mrs. Whitman and the poet, Dr. Griswold stated, first in a sketch printed in the New York Tribuse and afterwards in the memoir of Poe, that the latter deliberately secured the dissolution of the engagement by visiting the lady while in a state of brutal intoxication and committing such outrages in her house that the police were summoned to eject him from the premises.

In the recent "Life of Edgar A. Poe," by William F. Gill, the following passages from a letter addressed to the author by Mrs. Whitman, in August, 1873, effectually disposes of the slanderous story originated by Dr. Griswold:

"No such story," writes Mrs. Whitman, "es

william F. Gill, the following passages from letter addressed to the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the sundership of the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the supplies of the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the supplies of the sunderous story originated by P. Girawa and the supplies of the sunderous story or sundership or sunder the sundership of the sundership or sunders during his last visit to this city; but it was not 'the evening that should have been before their bridal.' for they were not then published, and the law in our State required that they should be published at least three times, on as many different occasions, before they could be legally married. The next morning Mr. Poe manifested and expressed the most profound contrition and regret, and was profuse in his promises of amendment. He was still urgently anxious that the marriage should take place before he left the city."

The evidence which Poe continued to give that he could not withstand the temptation to in-

The evidence which Poe continued to give that he could not withstand the temptation to intemperance, was, in fact, the cause of the annuliment of his engagement with Mrs. Whitman. A fragment of a letter written to her by him, after the principal incident described by Mr. Pabodie, is inclosed by Mr. Gill in his biography of Poe, and reveals the anguish which the experience coat him. It runs as follows: "The terrible agony which I have so lately endured—an agony known only to my God and to myself—seems to have passed my soul through fire, and purified it from all that is weak. Henceforward I am strong: this those who love me shall see, as well as those who have so relentlessly endeavored to ruin me. It needed only some such trials as I have just undergone to make me what I was born to be, by making me conscious of my own strength."

Poe first saw Mrs. Whitman while she was

own strength."

Poe first saw Mrs. Whitman while she was walking in her garden on a summer-night in 1845. His acquaintance with her began early in September, 1848; and the letter from which the

ILLUSTRIOUS WOMEN OF BO-

ILLUSTRIOUS WOMEN OF BOLOGNA.

One of the famous names among the
women of the fourteenth century is that
of Novella Andreas. Her father, John
Andreas, was Professor of Canon Law at
her birthplace, Bologna. Novelia was both
beautiful and gited, and her father's fondness
for her induced him to instruct her carefully in
all departments of knowledge. Her attainments became so great that when the business
of the learned Doctor made it inconvenient for
him fo read his accustomed lectures to his
classes, he sent her in his place; but, fearing
that her hearers would forget her instructions
in the admiration of her beauty, the cautious
father had a little curtain drawn before her face
to hide it from her pupils' gaze. Novella married a learned canonist, John Caldesimus, and
died not long after. Her father, as a fitting
tribute to her memory, entitled his commentary on the Decretals of Gregory X., "The Novells."

Near the class of the fit senth, century was

San Domenico.

In the eighteenth century, Bologna possessed another illustrious woman, Laura Maria Caterina Bassi, who was born in 1711, and died in 1778. Her family, of the middle class, were in the habit of receiving many learned among whom, a priest, seeing the abil the little Laura, amused himself with t her Latin and French, which she soon n ulty of Bologna iar behind her in the subtle researches of philosophy. Her learned friends, and teachers urged her to a display of her unusual powers and acquisitions, by holding, as was, then the custom, a public dispute on philosophy. In spite of great natural modesty, Laura's gratitude to her instructors induced her to graut their request. So unusual an event brought together a multitude of scholars, of ecclesiastics, of noblemen, and ladies of rank. Laura more than satisfied the expectations of her friends, by her great knowledge, fine powers of thought, and elegant Latin diction, as in that language the eiscussion was carried on. This occurred when Laura had reached the age of 21. It was then urged upon her that she should submit herself to an examination before the College of Philosophy; succeeding in which, she could receive the degree

of Doctor. This examination she passed triumphantly, receiving a silver laurel crown from the Faculty, and the gown which was the sign of her degree. Many intellectual conquests and deserved honors were afterwards gained by her. The Senate of her city finally settled upon her a pension. Laura married a celebrated physician. Dr. Yeratti, and proved herself as superior as a wife and mother as she had done as a savan. Faithful attention to her domestic duties did not cause her to neglect study. She always kept up with the other Professors of the College, and for twenty-eight years carried on in her home a series of experiments in natural philosophy. She was appointed by the senate to lecture on this theme in the University. Of course all lectures and writings of the time were expressed in Latin. Her works now existing are an epic poem in manuscript. lectures on physics and mechanics, and accounts of some experiments and discoveries on the compression of air. At her death, at the size of 67, she was buried in her silver laurels and Doctor's gown, with solemn obsequies.

Another famous woman of Bologna, who filled the Professor's chair, was Clotilde Tambroni, who, born in 1738, lived until the sevententh year of our own century. In her child-hood she showed unusual aptitude for learning, but her mother was unwilling that she should neglect her needlework and other feminine duties. It chanced that 4 distinguished Greek scholar lodged with the family of Clotilde, and, while the little girl was busied with her domestic occupations, she also listened to the Greek lessons given by him to his classes. One day, as an ill-prepared student hesitated in his recitation the child prompted him, giving the correct sentence in perfect Greek. This decided the future of Clotilde. She was thenceforth allowed to study, and made great progress in general literature, mathematics, Latin, and especially in Greek Professor's him, giving the correct sentence in perfect Greek. This decided the future of Clotilde. She was thenceforth allowed

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE VALERIAN FAMILY, THE HOLLYWORTS, AND THE PLANTAIN FAMILY.—The Val-erionaceæ is a small order, of less than 200 species, all of which are herbaceous plants, annual or perennial. A few have the habit of twining, and most of them are strong-scented or aromatic. The leaves are chiefly gathered in osettes at the root, and those in the stems are et opposite each other. The small, tubular flowers are clustered in panicles of cymes. The order is widely distributed over the Temperate Zones, and is abundant in the north of India, Europe, and South America. It is less common

in Africa and North America.

A single species, the Valerian edulis, occurs in our flora, at Rosehill and south of Hyde Park, and blossoms in June. The flowers are very fragrant, and, being fine and close set, and of a property of the property of the company of pinkish-white tint, are pretty for bouquets. The plant is often seen in cultivation. The large, spindle-shaped root is eaten by the Indians.

The root of the Valerian officinalis is a well-

known medicine of powerful anti-spasmodic properties, used in nervous affections. Cats are very fond of the plant, which has the curious

the mountains of India, and growing sometim at an elevation of 18,000 feet. The perfame yielded by the root of the plant, which is free three to twelve inches long. From this a number of stems arise, bearing purple flowers. To smell of Spikenard is not generally agreeable Europeans, but is much liked in Thibet a Nepsaul.

The Hollyworts (Aquifoliaces) are evergree the tree or shrubs, with simple, leathery, oft spiny leaves, and small, white or greenish, a lilary flowers. Their number is limited, not ring much above 100. Only one species, the Cosmon Holly (Ilex aquifolium), is found in Europeans of the family, grows in Scotland to the height of from twenty to fitty feet. Severa varieties are in cultivation, and, with their deer green, glossy foliage, profuse and scarlet bery ries, are highly ornamental in winter. The wood of the tree, white, hard, and fine-grained is much used by cabinet-makers and carvers and in the manufacture of musical-instruments and wood-engraving. Bird-lime is made from the inner bark of the tree. The name Holly is said to be derived from the use of the branches in the decoration of churches a Christmas-time. It was first called Holy-tree,—a term gradually exchanged for Holly-tree.

The American Holly, liet opaca, is a native of the Eastern-Coast States, and grows to the height of from twenty to forty feet. Its foliage is less green, and its berries of a paler hue, than those of the European species.

We have in our vicinity the liex verticiliata, called Winterberry, which occurs sparingly at deciduous; but, after they have failen, the bright-red berries, thickly scattered along the stems, remain for some time to decorate the bush. The liex glabra, or link-berry; is common at Miller's Station. This shrbb has abining, evergreen foliage, and the flowers produced in June give place to black fruit. At the same locality, the Mountain-Holly, Nemopanthes Canadensis, is occasionally seen. It is called by the natives Mate, and, by the English and other south American countries, as a substitute for

rargusy fea. The leaves and the fruit of this and other species of liex are employed by dyers.

Another small family (Plantaginscess) embraces the humble, usually stemless herbs known to us as the Ribworts, or Plantains. The 190 or more species are met with in every part of the world, but chiefly in the Temperate latitudes. Their foliage is slightly bitter and astringent, and their seeds are covered with mucus. Those of the Plantago Ispaghula and the P. Payllium are of a cooling nature, and are made into a mucilage which is much used in India in different diseases. In Egypt, soda is obtained from the ashes of P. Squarrosa.

The Common Piantain (P. major) is a weed springing up in all waste places. Its dense floral spike continues to produce flowers and fruit from June to September. The young leaves form a delicate potherb. The P. cordata has been found, by a Tribung correspondent, at Highland Park. It bears heart-shaped or round-ovate leaves and loosely-flowered spikes, which are in bloom from April to May.

The order Plantaginacese is of very little use to mankind.

THE FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND.

A communication from Taranaki, New Zealand, published in Hardwicke's Science-Gossip, opens with the statement that the wild flowers of New Zealand are neither numerous nor generally beautiful; and yet it proceeds to enumerate a number of species which in the descrip-tion charm one with their loveliness. "In the early spring," it says, "festoons of Clematis indivisa hang on the shrubs in the skirits of the great forests, and warn the native gardener to prepare for the coming year. Then Sophora grandiflora, a shrub-tree, and almost the only one that shed it leaves in winter a state forth. one that sheds its leaves in winter, pats forth Dysoxylum spectabile, a tree whose leaves re-semble those of the Lilac, its timber Pencil-Cedar, and its fruit the Chestnut, now also properties, used in persons affections. Cats are very fond of the plant, which has the curious effect of intoxicating them. The species grows wild in Britain and throughout Europe. Other members of the same genus possess similar properties, as the Valerian Phu and the V. Dioscorides, which are natives of the European Continent. Several of the Valerians are used by the Orientals to perfume their baths. The young leaves of the Valeriancila are used as a said, which is called by the English, Lamb's Lettuce.

The Spikenard of the ancients was obtained from the Nardostachys jaiamansi, a native of the Spikenard of the ancients was obtained from the Nardostachys jaiamansi, a native of the Spikenard of the ancients was obtained from the Nardostachys jaiamansi, a native of the Spikenard of the ancients was obtained from the Nardostachys jaiamansi, a native of the Lilac, its timber Pencil-Cedar, and its fruit the Chestout, now also changs out its sprays of white bell-flowers from the bark of mature limbs, and not from the terminal branches. As the apring advances, Aristotella racemass, a shrub bearing a dynances, Aristotella racemass, a shrub bearing a strong resemblance to the American Blossoming Currant, is in bloom in the forest-clearings. Towards Christmas the woods are in their glory: then the grand Rota Metrosideros robusta is suffused with a rosy blush, by reason of its multitudinous crimson myrtic-blooms peeping out among its green leaves all over its great crown; the curious flowers of Astella hang delicately out between

Paul's life from first to last was a muddle. Choosing the wife he did, in India,—a baby-faced creature who had not energy enough to live for her own child's sake,—and now dying in this deplorable way, his name not even mentioned in the dispatenes."

The eldest Miss Vansittart, in her stoniest, "More recalar tones, pronounced the two words, "Orphan Asylum."

Aunt Hosie walked straight away to her bedchamber, counted over the contents of her poorly-stored purse, and packed up her traveling-bor.

Capt. Vansittart, when the war broke out, had left his daughter in charge of a professional Good Samaritan at Brighton,—one of the advertising Piochins who offer parental affection to motherless babes, by the month or quarter; sea-bathing, if required; references to beneficed clergymen: and terms payable in advance. And to Brighton Aunt Hosie went. A week later, battered by second-class traveling, her burse emptied to its last sovereign (perhaps her belief in Samaritan the Sunday of the world in which her tiny drop of existence seemed so absolutely impertinent a superfuity!

"Talk of expense; talk, as that woman in Brighton did, of children's appetites and the cost in mutton chops!" Thus spoke Aunt Hosie to her sisters, as the three held counsel together over their wood-fire on the first night of her return,—little Daphne warmly sleeping if the cot breaked for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs." I maintain that a superal for her up-stairs. "I maintain tha

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the stout grassy leaves of Epiphytes, perched high up in the branches of the great trees; then both white and crimson myrtle-blooms hang from creepers running, like the shronds of a vessel, up the trunks of the giants of the forest; then sweet-scented Dendrobiums hang pendent from many a stem, mingling their yellowish blossoms with silky and transparent fronds of Trichomanes and Hymenophyllum; then the native Screw-Pine, bound like iry with a network of rootlets to some supporting stem, expands, in the mides of its eage-like leaves, its curious spadices, and its white, sugary, spothaceous bracts, sought after by natives and schoolobys as a delicacy; then, too, Wenmannia racemosa is gay with a profusion of racemea of white retonica-like blossoms; then, on the edges of precipices, Rhabdothammus Solandri displays its orange-colored bells; and Knightis excelsa a tree whose timber presents a curious interwoven appearance, bears its honeysuckle-blossoms. On the mountains, at this season, Rantineulus nivicola, a robust Buttercup, reminds the mountain-shepherd of his native Selds; and, on the volcanic peaks, just beneath the snow-line, may now be found, in full bloom, Dwarf Veronicas, Senecio eleagnifolia, Claytonia, Forstera, Gaultheria, Selmesia. Ozothammus, and other interesting plants. On the sea-cliffs to the north, Medvosideros tomentosa puts forth its really splendid cymes of crimson myrtle-blooms; and a beautiful crimson Veronica, with a large, dark-green, glossy leaf, may be found in the same locality. There is a great dearth of herbaccous flowering plants here,—the Buttercup, a white Linunn, Ouresia, a feeble Violet, and Daisy, with a small pale Mesem bryanthemum, being nearly all that we possess. Strangers, however, from almost every clime are stealing in upon and amidst the native plants. The Purple Foxglove of Britain, and the white species from the Canaries, now grow by the sides of the forest-roads; while Thisties, Hawkweels, Daisles, and Buttercups are everywhere. In our gardens, Atane Americana is quit

THE MOUNTAIN - BOOMER, OR

THE MOUNTAIN - BOOMER, OR SHOWTL.

Among the animals inhabiting the Pacific coast is the Apladontia leporina, a rodent and a burrower, which has been named by the settlers Mountain-Boomer, from its habit of making a kind of booming noise. It is also called the Mountain-Beaver, from its resemblance, in looks and in its manner of burrowing, to the common beaver. The following account of the animal is contributed to the American Naturalist:

"The Showtl inhabits the western slope of the 'Coast-Range' of mountains, from Puget Sound to California. He is a digger par excellence, and burrows into the sides of the hills, usually in the neighborhood of a spring. He is patriarchially social, and settles his progeny around him, often forming quite a community. He is of a retiring disposition, thoosing the deep recesses of the mountains for his home, and appears to understand intuitively that the white man is to him an undesirable neighbor. He is herbivorous, and is supposed to subsist upon the roots and succulent stems of annual plants, chief among which is the mountain-fern; and proceeds to enjoy himself in the bosom of his family until the return of spring. Whether he reflify hibernates or not, is a disputed point with the Showtl-sharps of this region; but the weight of authority appears to favor the views of the hibernationists. I know that I have never been able to procure any specimens in winter, and those of early spring are remarkable for seediness, as though a square meal were among the dim recollections of his past. On the contrary, those caught in autumn are fat, sleek, folly-looking fellows, like the rest of the inhabitants of this valley."

The Showtl is exceedingly shy, and hence is seldom seen away from his home. He is caught by steet traps inserted in the mouth of his burrow, and yet, being wary, he is difficult to capture. When caught, even by the foot only, he is generally found dead by the trapper. The animal is harmless, subsisting wholly on fernoots, and interfering with none of the rights of the other

AFRICAN EXPLORATION. The subject of African exploration is receiving active attention in most of the countries of Europe. National Committees, in connection with the International Commission at Brussels, land, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Holland, a, Spain, Portugal, and the United The King of Belgium has been a sec-e appointed President of the Internand time appointed President of the Interna-ional Association, but has announced that he vill next year decline the office. The Execu-

placed under a Catholic mission, and the other two under Protestants.

The Baptist Missionary Society of England contemplate founding a station near the Falls of the Congo, a region unvisited by Europeans for over fifty years. It is expected that a pionerparty will be dispatched to reconnoiter and ascertain the disposition of the natives.

Mr. A. A. Anderson, who has for many years been engaged in scientific explorations between the Zambest and Orange Rivers, in Southern Africa, has started from Cape Town upon another expedition, by way of uriqualand West. His object is to examine the gold-bearing qualities of the country, with the view of identifying it with Ophir, and to discover the extent of the cotton-fields existing within it. Specimens of the cotton-fibre, and of the native cloth manufactured from it, have been exhibited by Mr. Anderson at Cape Town, and are said to be of very strong texture.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY. The following account of a pneumatic railway in contemplation between the South Kensington Station of the District Railway and the Alnert Hall, is quoted from Nature: "The line will ing gradient being 1 in 48. The train will be blown through the tube by an ejector,—in other

blown through the tube by an ejector,—In other words, a great centrifugal pump, two feet in diameter, fixed close to District Station, and worked by a pair of condensing engines exerting about 170 indicated horse-power. The tunnel will be of brick, and the floor will be paved. Its cross-sectional area will be 105.5 square feet; at the end of the train is fixed a screen or piston, with an area of 104 square feet, the difference being allowed for windage. The train will consist of six carriages, of very high build, the rail-gauge being four feet. This train will boil 300 passengers, and the total load will be thirty-two tons, or ten tons less than the weight of a single engine on the Metropolitan Railway. The maximum resistance at twenty miles an hour will be about 2,420 pounds, requiring to overcome it a pneumatic pressure of 2.6 ounces per square inch, and 162 horse-power, assuming the useful effect to be 60 per cent." HYDROPHOBIA.

In a lecture upon hydrophobia, lately de-livered by Dr. McLeod, Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University, the speaker remarked that. "If a mad dog was to bite through the clothes he would not care, because the animal's teeth he would not care, because the animal's teeth would be cleaned from poison by rubbing through the cloth, and there would be no fear of bad results. If persons were bitten by a dog, it was foolish to destroy the animal there and then, for more than once he knew of cases where men had recorvered from what was thought to be hydrophobia merely by being shown the dog that had bitten them, all sound and clothed in its right mind."

It is stated that a Portuguese company has obtained a considerable grant of land in Mozambique from the Government at Lisbon, and will soon commence using it in the cultivation of

optum.

Mr. Packard has described and figured the blind beetle, Adelops, of Mammoth Cave, but the early stages of the insect are unknown. The Adelops Delaronzi, a blind beetle inhabiting the caves of the Eastern Pyrenees, has been reared from the larvas by M. Valery Mayet.

A citizen of Sonoma, Cal., brought the seeds of the cork-tree from Spain twenty years ago, and has reared from them five trees, which are now twenty-five and thirty-five feet in height, and from ten to twelve inches in diameter at the base. One coat of cork, an inch and a half thick, has been stripped off.

Young salmon, weighing four rounds, have

Young salmon, weighing four pounds, have been taken in James River, above Richmond, this season. It is supposed they belong to the lot of California salmon which were put into the river in 1874. Three salmon have been captured in the Delaware within three months. The last was said to weigh nine pounds.

Despite the hard times, which compel all classes to forego many of the luxuries to which they have been accustomed, it is announced in Vick's Fioral Guide that the famous florist of Rochester has had 10,000 new customers this season. This argues a continued growth in our country of the love of flowers.

country of the love of flowers.

A paper has lately been read at Oxley, Queensland, by Mr. Landsborough, an experienced Austrian explorer, to show that forests are increasing in that country, with the result of a marked improvement upon the climate and the soil. Now that sheep keep down the grass, the annual fires, that used to rage with great violence and destruction to the vegetation, have almost ceased, and regions formerly void are, in consequence, clothed with trees and moistened by rains. In Queensland the change is especial-

ly marked, and Mr. Landsborough hints that, in time, the great desert in Central Australia may "blossom as the rose."

The Exposition buildings at Paris are progressing rapidly toward completion. The space allotted to the different nations is already filled, and, in many cases, more room is requested than can be allowed. China will be represented by an official Commission, and Siam will make a grand display. Liberia will, for the first time, exhibit her products in the great World's Fair.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. York, July 23.—You had the courtesy to publish entire the paper which I read to our late General Assembly; and as our Foreign Board, with the help of the Interior, New York Evan-General Assembly; and as our Foreign Board, with the help of the Interior, New York Evangelist, and other papers, is representing that I am needlessly delaying an interview with said Board, will you kindly let your readers know that the first invitation of said Board reached me after the date named in it for the said interview, and that its second invitation named a day which conflicted with a public engagement which I had made before the Assembly met, both of which facts were promptly made known to said Board. That I am here in the Mission-House to day,—the very next regular stated fortinghtly meeting of our Foreign Board,—and it has no quorum here to meet me; that as soon as the Board permits me to compare with the originals in its MS. minutes my datataken from said minutes, when I was on the Standing Committee of the General Assembly, to examine, them so as to become able to refer the Board at once to dates and pages of its notes to which I desire its attention, I shall gladly welcome the desired interview. Yours sincerely, R. G. Wilden.

P. S.—Princeron, N. J., July 30.—I have delayed this a few days thinking if the religious papers published my notes to them I would not trouble you. But the New York Evangelist mutilates and omits most of my note and the Interior fails to notice it,—possibly my note failed to reach it. If you will insert the above in your Tribune it will be a kindness. W.

CHARMED.

My craft is launched upon the crystal tide; (Was ever boat so trim, so light as mine?) Far I will float, and, as adown I glide, Drink deep of Life's bright wine.

I feel the coming of the morning breeze
That fans my brow, yet ripples not the stream;
Festooned above me arch the fronded trees,
Fairer than any dresm.

So swift the waters sweep my shell along, The toiling oarsmen I can smile to see Their rough craft urging 'gainst the current strong: Why foat not down with me? Yet still they upward tolled! I, drifting on, O'ertook a gay and gallaut company. Their barges garlanded; and ev'ry one Laughed, drank, and sang in giee.

They laughed, for toil and sorrow stirred then Drank, for from Pleasure's fountains, tempting, clear.
The life-wine bubbled, whence a song they caught.
Thrilling the atmosphere:

Drink deep, drink deep of the sparkling wave!
Forget thy sorrow in song:
He who would weep or work is a slave—
Brink and thy pleasure prolong.
Drink deep, drink deep,
For the wave brings sleep
And freedom from earthly care,
While dreams, like flow'rs
Of Eden's bow'rs,
Shall weave in the spicy air.

drank! The words, though little, thralled my The current almost ceased—the boat lay still;
The evining shadows saw the day depart—
Morn kissed the distant hill.

And still I linger, linger, drifting slow;
My heart beats strangely to the swelling song
Of one who sings on youder dark cliff's brow;
To her do I belong.

A song trills clearly on the perfumed air;
An empty boat drifts idly o'er the wave;
The form-wreathed rock where sings the Siren fair
Shadows the boatman's grave. Moorkand. Instinct of the Potato-Bug.

Instinct of the Potato-Bug.

Rutland (Pt.) Heraid.

Mr. Ross, stati... agent on the railroad in Proctorsville, informed us a few davs ago that he saw an army of potato-bugs on their tramp by rail, all going east. He tried to turn them around on the track, but the little Colorado emigrant could not be made to go west anyhow, and all he could do was to turn the bug westward for a moment. When left to himself agon, the instinct of the animal as he walked along the rail would turn him about again, and eastward only would the army go, It is supposed the bug is on a strike for higher wages and better food, or, peradventure, wants a free drink from the Atlantic waves.

THE HOME.

LETTER-BOX. LETTER-BOX.

Letters for the following correspondents of The Home have been received at The Taibunk office. They will be forwarded to those to whom they are addressed upon application: "Orlena"; "Elaine"; Jane G. S., Champaign, (11); Mrs. E. M. Trask; "Gunniks Iaron"; "Up and Down"; Professor, Jellet; Emily Rowe; "Flora Belle"; "Gertie Moore"; "Montie"; "B. L"; "Suburban"; "Cricket"; "The Physician."

· JOHN AND MARY. She shunned the sinewy, sun-stained hand
That strove to clasp her own in parting,
And left her childhood's home for town,
With foolish sense of "drudgery" smarting.

He sabored on in field and forest; But, though his grief was hard to bear, Work, will, and time did mend his sorrows,

The years rolled on with many changes, But none more marked in all this while— The rose in Mary's check's a lily; The teardrop sparkles, not the smile. O foul, polluted breath of city! Why must you blast this prairie-flower, Steal all her grace, wilt every blossom, And give her shame alone for dower?

The step that once was light and lissome, And tripped along our country-road, To-day's uncertain, slow, and heavy, As if she dragged a weary load.

And John! They met but yester-evening. 'Twas not so dark but we could see The rose again supplant the lily— Her trembling arms clutch at a tree. Her eyes, averted, dare not question
His stern compassion, as he passes, tall.
He speaks not, stops not, though he plannly hear
her

Moan, as in pain, "O is this all?" Poor girl! how cruelly the lesson
Is branded in thee as with glowing coal:
That stains of work and weather leave no traces
Compared with those that scorch and sear the

But God forbid that I should chide thee, Or seek to shut thee out from human folds; pity thee, and pray the Father That He would give what man withholds. Marwood, August, 1877.

THE CONVENTION, ETC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Matroon, Ill., July 30.—Two weeks ago I was plunged in deep despair, and thought that henceforth I must sit outside the charmed circle gatherplunged in deep despair, and thought that henceforth I must sit outside the charmed circle gathering at the ingleside; for never could I hope to gain
the intellectual status required for a welcome to
the hearthstone. But I have made up my mind
that those who do not like these light, frothy letters should turn their attention to the more solid
publications of the day and gather in the words of
wisdom found there; and let the poor, tired mothers and housekeepers still sympathize with
each other and give advice through
The Home as long as the editor sees
proper to give them the space. Methinks he will
not sooff give the command to halt, judging from
the extended circulation of Thus Trusuas since this
department was established. A few light, joily
letters sandwiched between the advisory ones certainly improve the flavor. As to using The Home
as a medium for obtaining patterns, why cannot
the space be devoted to something better, and let
those who wish for any particular article write direct to the one who offered it? I have been
very successful in getting those I wished
in this way. Thist Convention! Can
we build a mammoth wiswam to hold
it, or are all of the older members to retire in
favor of the new-comers? It has much that appearance now. A few of the charter-members
still honor as with their presence, but most of the
next installment have vanished. Kitchen Devotee,
cannot you revoke your decision, and return to us?
We cannot all rise above the steam of the tealetters on every-day topics. It takes away the
enloyment of the anticipated meeting to think that

We cannot all rise above the steam of the tea-kettle, and consequently can appreciate good, sensible letters on every-day topics. It takes away the
enjoyment of the anticipated meeting to think that
instead of those who had become endeared
to us by their writings, we shall meet a very of new
faces with whose names we have not become familiar enough to locate them, and we shall be
worse puzzled than ever if the number continues
to increase at the rate it has since the meeting was
proposed. Some of the older members announce
the intention of going only as lookers-on. My
woman's curiosity impels me to cry out against
this. I want to see that tag on every one, so that
I can stare at each one and know at whom I am
staring.

I can stare at each one and know at whom I am staring.
Well, dear old Bachelor Uncle, why do you wish to know if Madge Maddea and mysael are relatives? Are we the ones you would choose from all the circle to take care of you during an attack of gout! If so, say the word, and in consideration of your remembering us when that will is made I think we will gladly cheer your lonely hours with our mischief. By the way, Uncle and Deronda would be greatly surprised to see that "römping, Isughing

young girl "walk into the Convention with speciales astride her classic nose and the silvery strands glistening among her reven treases.

Harry B. Free, a lady resident of Chicago said she thought most of the letters in this department emanated from the office of the editor. Poor man it is he demented? It it to this your refer, or are they so desirous of good society that they assume feminine names to come in upon? I have never feit that there would be a lack of gentlemen, for I have noticed they are so, anxious to go "where beauty reigns" that they will come in the guise of reportera—often of mythical papers. Besides, the stener ser possess a little of that curiosity of which they declare we have the monopoly.

Kenyon, please send your bunion recipe, so that I may have my farry feet cured, rendy to dince at the great ball. If anybody asks me, which I hope they will, as I do not want to wind up the affair with the word spelt with a w.

The many who have asked for directions for masking cigar-lighters lake heed, and do not ask me to repeat mem as often as some are asked. Please preserve directions, and, as I intend to donate a dozen to our charity table, I beg of you don't everybody go to making them, but save a quarter wherewith to buy one.

Cut six slats cight inches long and six six inches. Maske a frame of these with the opening four by two inches, laying the slats touching each other. Cut six strips two and one-cighth inches; form a cross of these and sew together with coarse black thread, making eight arms to the stitch—that is, taking the thread across the top plece, then through the length of the top plece, then wrap it around between the arms of the cross. Place four others, one on each side so that they may touch each other, thus making nine groups of stitches. Sew one of these ormanents at top and bottom, each of the middle of frame, placed diagonally on it. On the middle of frame, placed diagonally on it. On the middle of sex courrer and cides make a long X, of twe pleces four inches long, the one en beautiful made of wainut sists offed; instead of the many stitches ornamenting the cross at top and bottom use a small star, and the effect will be prettier, the wood being so dark that thread-work does not show much. These wainut frames have the appearance of elaborate carving. Amen.

CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Lendon, July 30.—As new contributors have appeared in The Home to engage in the battle of the critics, perhaps one more lance may be permitted to join in the tournament, especially as new arrows have been drawn from the exhaustless quiver and discharged at random.

Was it not enough that Bryan and Sky-Blue and Pern-Leaf should be so cruelly stabbed in the supposed interest of intellectual culture, but the gentle floral genius should be a second time insulted and even the poor defenseless sunflower dericed in an attempt at sarcasm, which would place Mark Twain himself in a quandary to explain where the point comes in, by one who enters The Home for the sole purpose of freeing her mind of something which it is supposed she calls criticism?

It is amazing that persons so familiar with authors and the most crudite of reviews as Bert Stanford takes pains to inform the public she is, should condescend to read The Home, much less to send gratuitous insults to its honored members. We should as soon suspect such learned people of reading "dime novels." It is the very cheapest way for literary asplrants to ride to glory and display a susperabundant amount of intelligence (which seems to be too much for them to take care of at home), by taking it out to sir and calling attention to others' dedicencies. There are some astonishing assertions in the last Home, not the least of which is "Sweet Sixteens" "(what an appropriate name) remark that our "mental is starving." With such an smoonnt of good reading from suthors almost infinite in genius, no one need starve because a few poor housekeepers and school-girls write for The Home of Tun Tunnuz. The idea is absurd to a sublime degree! One would think culture something new, just budding, and must be carefully nursed to prevent its dying, fistead of its having arrived at such perfection of growth that there is danger of the world growing topheayy. Mrs. Vale's ferocious attack on The Home's honored members was called for

called for sand unmerited." What surpassing impudence! I imagine Deronda will come to the rescue of the fault-inders, who fancy that without their personal attention culture is in mortal danger at the hans of The Home circle, in the same way Chat obeyed the cail of Mrs. Vale. They have each a few grains of common-sense and a good sound "bump" of individuality, and will need some other bait than flattery. Under such leadership as Mrs. Vale's and the valiant body-guard, who smoomee themselves as competent to sustain her, there is little danger that "culture" will become a "lost cause." In this age of much real unassuming culture and much more of the loud-volced pretentious kind, it is quite refreshing to meet with some little desiciency. Fortunately, Mrs. Hales, Physician's, and Gunatka's instructive stricles, every one, by the way, intended for practical use in the household, and mot a mere attempt at display of the force or culture, meet with approbation. Have they not pursued the even tenor of their way, resither looking to the right or left for somebody to find fault with? Would not their example be good for these critics to follew! Have you not. "henpecked." The Home enough to antisty even yourselves? In "shaking up" The Heme you seem not to be sware that you are at the same time animadverting upon the judgment of the editor, who is supposed to know what this department was intended for, and how to run it.

Wallflower, are you at swords-points with old maids and men, that you give them the credit of Mrs. Vale's bitterness? Give honor to whom honor is due. Without doubt it was a Hrs. who wrote that letter. The men may speak for themselves, but I will say for the old maids and other classes, but I will say for the old maids and other classes, but I will say for the old maids and other classes, and even the patterns some have so kindly sent are not exempt from abuse, but the mother in-law has been neglected. Invely against wrong and defend the right as valiantly as you can, but for pity sake do not descend to s

South one left for Suan Niffer?

THE "WOMAN QUESTION."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lee Centers, Ill., July 30.—A vast deal of nonsense is talked and written nowadays about "woman's sphere," and yet everybody realizes that there is a large current of truth and good, sound sense underlying even the weakest dissertation thereon. In these days of "rush and riot" many of the old ideas of woman's gentleness and delicacy have been laid aside with other old-fash-loned garments, and now that there is such a mania for old things it seems appropriate to have them taken out and aired. First and foremost, it is always an accepted idea that a woman's chief charm is her woman'ny purity, honor, and virtue. And here let me try and draw the line between honor and virtue. A woman's honor, first of all, is in her reserve; and upon this, as a rule, women are in the habit of trampling widiy. For honor is not virtue merely,—it is something far finer and more easily stained, more irrevocably lost. Webster tells us that virtue is a "moral excellence"; "practice of duty and abstinence from vice, especially female chastity, virgnity, purity." You and I know plenty of chaste matrons and maida who are, as Cassar would have his wife, "above suspicion"; women who are tender and true, noble and strong; but I am afraid, ashamed, rather, to count the few out of all those who have kept their hodor "bright as young diamonds in their infant dew," and to compare them to the numbers of those who have trailed it in the dust and mire of half a score of rascaily httle firstions. And this last word-firtation—is the most insidious of enemies to a woman's delicacy and honor. What can we expect in the way of honor from a girl who, from the time she was 4 years oid, has been laughed at about her 'beaux, "and has had half-a-dozen little 'husbands' selected for her because it was "so cute, you know." Who by the time she is 18 has been "engaged" half-a-dozen imes, and to whom the 'old, old story, 'practically and theoretically considered, has indeed become THE "WOMAN QUESTION."

action to have the wrong righted, and that speedily.

And now a word to, and tor, Mrs. Vale. In one
of his earliest essays... "Voltaire"—Carlyle says;

"No character, we may affirm, was ever cightly
understood till it had first been regarded with a
certain feeling, not of rollerace only, but of sympathy"; and at the last of the essay he adds:
"Intolerenee, animosity, can forward no cause;
and feast of all beseems the cause of moral arreligious truth." How many quarrels, my
dear Mrs. Vale, might we avoid if we could, or
would, overcome our unworthy and frequently unligious truth." How many quarrels, my dear Mrs. Vale, might we avoid if we could or would, overcome our unworthy and frequently unfounced antipathles to certain individuals long enough to regard them with "a certain feeling not of tolerance only but of sympathy." The mere fact that we are opposed to them, that we consider our own opinious right and theirs wrong or ridiculous, that we believe them to be ignorant or stupid on the questions at issue, is in itself sufficient to render us incapable of forming a just or candle opinion of the persons or ideas we so violently demounce. My dear sister, would you not have The Home think well of you even though you differ with them? Would you have them criticese your convictions in a spirit of intolerant hostility, or in a desire. to learn the truth, whether that truth be on your side or on theirs? Why not act toward you? For myself, in many respects I agree with you most sincerely; ditto Sweet Sixteen and Kittle Brown: but I do not exactly approve of your personalities. As Sweet Sixteen says, "The Home seems composed of very combustible materials," and I imagine that if you will not pay the slightest attention to their immerited attack upon you, but will pursue the even tenor of your way, and proceed to give us a few letters "schittlisting with logic and thought," you will do much towards closing the existing breach, and cause the ill-feeling between the parties engaged to become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Spicy Jane, I am "yours truly," when you say that your "heart is not India rubber," ctd., and, like you, extend "my hand, with a hearty God bless you," to Mrs. hale, Physician, Deronda, and many others. Fearful lest the editor become diagnated with me for my long-winded epistle, I beg leave to subscribe myself is.

CONSTANT, P. O. BOX 127.

GUSH ON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Polo, Ill., July 30.—Mrs. Vale having raised a question that agitates the minds of The Homers to some extent, it may be well for each to give his opinion upon it, pro or con at once, and then lay it

opinion upon it, pro or con at once, and then lay it forever on the table.

White Mrs. Vale uttered some suggestions that merit a respectful consideration, there are but few, I apprehend, who sympatitize with the tone or substance of her caustic criticisms. It is the belief of many that The Home conducted on her blan would signally fall of the object for which it was erected, and which makes it now so immensely nounlar.

popular.

It is not to be presumed that The Home was created for the sole purpose of furnishing a medium through which experienced and scientific writers might convey their abstruse reasoning to scientists, but, on the contrary, it was generously offered by The Triburne as a means whereby the people—the common beople as well—night speak or to spoken to upon those things which are interesting and valuable to all, in this intensely-important journey of life.

Those of Mrs. V.'s literary taste might find in Newton's "Principia," or Humboldt's "Cosmos," or perhaps in Poe's "Eureka," or "Gold-Eug," or somewhere else in the realms of philosophy of demonology, something that would hold them spellbound in insperturbed meditation.

Yet, while they might enjoy all of this learning, there are thousands of other common-sensed people who would not read The Home as a newspaper if it should contain it all. It should not be overlooked that many of us interested in The Home become surfeited with scientific recreation during the hours of professional toil by pouring over musty tomes upon theology, medicina, or law; and there yet remain to us the Allantic Monthly, Scientific American, Blackwood's, Scribner's, and scores of kindred periodicals of sulfery any additional want, besides the tens of housands of volumes in miscellaneous libraries yet unread; at that The Home, with it medley of fresh wit and wisdom once a week, is not an unwelcome ingredient in that "variety" which "is the spice of life, and gives it all its flavor."

The fact is, Mrs. Vale does not happen to agree in taste and opinion with many of as who have become weedded to The Home, for the simple reason that it is just what it is, and not what are would have it become. If it were conducted wholly in accordance with what I understand to be her idea, I feel free to say that there is an owl visiting my premises occasionally that looks as though is would hanker after it, but he is the only one there that would.

Is not this whole question as to the difference of opinio opular.
It is not to be presumed that The Home was cree

nn to Virginia, the most hopeful of colo-twas said, for gentlemen settlers, buy a at a cost of £900 or £700, and live upon it. brilliant outlook she knew; and yet all he had to offer! This and his own great for a moment flushing his

farm at a cost of £600 or £700, and live upon it.
Not a brilliant outlook, she knew; and yet all
that he had to offer! This and his own great
love,—an expression for a moment flushing his
face that made even Aunt Hosic think him
handsome. Would Daphne accept him?
Daphne accepted him; three weeks later,
knelt at his side before the village altar—caring
for him—well, in the dreamy fashion young
zirls do care for the first man whose lip-worship
has raised their lives from commonplace to
drama, but sobbing in carnest terror when the
moment neared in which she must loosen her
arms from Aunt Hosic's neck and drive away,
andist an avalanche of old shoes and huzzas,
Barry Chester's wife!

She was of a nature so rich in good as to renlef hel passionate allegiance to every new
phase of duty a matter of course
Whatever My Chester's shortcomings, and
they were many,—Daphne clung to him during
the eight months in which they lived side by
side with an unswerving, blind tenderness that
does not always fall to the lot of worthler men.
Did she, at any moment, love him with such
full measure as she had to give during these
eight months? Reader, she believed she loved
him, and

Where a button goes, 'twere an epigram

full measure as she had to give during these eight months? Reader, the believed she loved him, and

Where a button goes, 'twere an epigram To offer the stamp of the very Guelph.

They spent their honeymoon in Sark. It rained; and before ten days were over Mr. Chester had ceased to repress his yawne or gild over his expletives in his bride's presence. After this came their wedding visit to the old aunts at Fief-de-la-Reine, a visit during which it was understood that preparations of every kind should be set on foot for the coming arodus to Virgima. Weeks, however, gilded away into months, the harvest was gathered in, the russets of late autumn came to settle on field and hedgerow, and still Mr. Barry Chester's projects took no definite form. Nay, he began, at times, to talk about a steeple-chase on Quernec Common in the coming apring, about fiat-races in July; after a while to discuss the wisdom of starting for Virginia at all. Colonial life a deuced chance, even for a man with capital. Just as much to be galued in the old country as abroad if a fellow had patience to wait, and brains—twas a cight to watch Aunt Hosle's face when he talked of brains—to utilize. Why, here in these islands a very good thing might be done in breeding and exporting the little Normandy horses! If one could only rent pasture-ground enough somewhere in the neighborhood of Quernec, he was certain a moderate fortune might be realized by horse-breeding, and at less risk than in any colony going. Pending this—

Pending this, Mr Barry Chester spent his dava—as the winter wore on, his evenings—more and more away from home; wore flashier ties, wore showier jewelry, and showed his proclivities for out-doer life in general by taking a prominent part in the manly exercises of the laisand. Perilous runs in pursuit of bags of newspaper; steeple-chases where the stiffest feuce was a furze-crowned hurdle; the most breakneck leap a two-foot-deep tank, filled be the head of the parish watercart; trotting-matches, pigeon-

them.

Daphne Vansittart's simple, truthful charac-was one to have called forth every higher ality in a lover endowed with ordinary deli-ty, ordinary manhood. Upon Barry Chester ha shall say through what hidden moral mistry () her devotion acted as a directly evil uence.

Does not the same ray of light bleach or

horsily-cut coats, a jewel-set whip, and blacken, according to the nature of the substance across which it travels?

It was just a piece of his old miserable luck, a cording to the nature of the substance across which it travels?

It was just a piece of his old miserable luck, as on the thoroughly and honestly believed; postory that of gentlemen emigrants in the Chester, unless pretty stringent measures so the thoroughly and honestly believed; postory that of gentlemen emigrants in the States of America, must, of hidden necessity, prove fruitless; that a limit of gentlemen emigrants in the Chester, unless pretty stringent measures of America, must, of hidden necessity, prove fruitless; that a It was just a piece of his old miserable luck, so he thoroughly and honestly believed; possessing in a conspicuous degree that hall-mark of incapacity, the habit of laying his failures at the door of others! Circumstances had handicapped him before his birth.—for Aunt Hosie's intuition proved correct. Mr. Chester's mother was the daughter of a gamekeeper. As a child, his father had sent him to the wrong school; as a lad put him into the wrong profession; and now, just precisely at a time of life when a fellow wants worldly counsel, worldly judgment, he had been fool enough to saddle himself with a wife!—a creature with a waxen baby face, a heart and temper sweet if you will, sweet to mawkishness!—but about as fit, she and the old aunts together, to help or guide a man with practical wisdom as it they had all been picked up off some desert island in the Pacific.

From the comparatively innocuous follies of

From the comparatively innocuous follies of paper-hunting and pigeon-killing, Mr. Chester sank, step by step, to grosser pleasures: was heard of at length by the afrigated Miss Vansittarts as frequenting taverns, skittle-alleys, and the like piaces of unhallowed resort. He grew morose and silent during such hours of the twenty-four as it was his pleasure to spend at home; threw the quiet household into everincreasing disorder by the lateness of his hours; complained of his meals, complained of Margot's waiting! In fine, gave every symptom of the morbid discontent which, born of idleness, shadows all the innocent environments of such men's lives with its own blackness.

And now, at length, the Miss Vansittarts, taking counsel together,—Daphne they duris not admit into their secret,—resolved "to speak!" Solemn and warning looks, parabolical hints, leading remarks thrown out at the dinner-table—all the small artillery of domestic warfare had long been employed without result. Barry Chester's delicacy was not of sufficiently fine texture to be wounded so long as Fier-dela-Reine offered. a convenient roof under which he might abide free of expense. He must be spoken to in perfectly plain and unmistakable tones, and Theodora Vansittart, of her own free choice, undertook to be the spokeswoman.

Aunt Hosle, to whom Chester's sins of omission and otherwise were specially shborrent, was yet, at this crisis, the most lenient of the three sisters towards the wrong-doer himself. Just as the law of her own life was effort, so was the law of her judgment upon others mercy. She had the charity born of strength, the insight of a pure, unselfish heart into the temptations and backslidings of her frailer brethren. Miss Theodora's imagination exercised itself, more upon the fetitious trials of young ladies and gentlemen than upon those of flesh-and-blood, and her condemnations were unchangeable as a stone-carved decalogue. Barry Chester idle because he was weak! A con, though light, need not necessarily be bad! Give him time, and

Chester, unless pretty stringent measures were taken by the Opposition, would intallibly entangle everybody who had the misfortune to be connected with him in his own ruin.

Accordingly, one Saturday night when, by reason of next morning's associations, the Prodigal might be expected to return from his haunts at an earlier hour than usual, it was planned that the three Miss Vansittarts should sit up in solemn, inquisitorial state for his reception.

sit up in solemn, inquisitorial state for his reception.

Not a word have I, here or elsewhere, to urge for Mr. Chester; not a plea to advance in extenuation of his guilt. Yet I confess, when I think of that terrible Council of Three, of the first moment in which his fate presented itself to his eyes, I feel that this young man owned a common humanity with myself. I pity him.

It was a rude March midnight; the easterly blasts blowing up sheer from the Cherbourg Straits, and bearing key destruction to the early bloom in orchards and fruit-gardens around Quernec Bay. As Mr. Barry Chester, with head bent low, made his way along the narrow garden-path towards the house, his eyes, never very keen at this hour of the twenty-lour, were too blinded to note that shafts of unwonted light pierced through the hinged shutter chinks of the parlor windows. His blissful ignorance, however, was of short duration. While, with unsteady fingers, he was still valunly endeavoring to fit the latch-key into the lock (yes, Barry Chester had actually established a latch-key at Fief-de-la-Reme) the door started open, and an apparition stood key into the lock (yes, Barry Chester had actually established a latch-key at Fief-de-la-Reme) the door started open, and an apparition stood before him,—an apparition whose import, stupe-fied though his senses might be, he grasped on the moment! Miss Theodora, dressed in her second-best silk, her head be-ribboned and awe-inspiring, a candide-supported by one of the seldom-used parlor candlesticks—in her hand.

Barry Chester staggered into the house-place, loosened his scarf, took off his great-coat, then turned sulfelly round upon Miss Theodora, who by this time had locked and barred the front door and stood coldly confronting him.

then turned sulfenly round upon Miss Theodora, who by this time had locked and barred the front door and stood coldly confronting him.

"You have not taken to any of Daphne's—tricks of sitting up for me, I hope, ma'am!"

This was his greeting to her.

"I have waited up for you once, Mr. Chester," replied Theodora, in a staccato, arctic tone. "I have waited up for you. Once! On one Sunday morning! With a purpose! You may be quite sure I shall not lose my rest on your account a second time."

And upon that she turned back into the parlor, with all the majesty that conscious virtue leads; Chester, half-defiant, half-cowed,—well he knew the kind of scene that must await him,—following.

He walked up to the hearth-rug, held his chilled hands out for a moment before such scanty remains of vraic ash as still smoldered in the grate, then turned round and looked from one to the other of the three old sisters. Miss Isabella, deaf, inexorable, in her easy chair and spectacles; Theodora, alert, upright, prepared for action; Aunt Hosie, her good face a couple of shades paler than usual, her eyes turned away from him.

"I am in for judgment, I see," he remarked. Let us get it over without delay. Daphne,—where the—is Daphne!" glaring savagely round the room for his wife. "Better have a full court, had we not, before the trial begins!" "Daphne went to her bed three hours ago," cried Aunt Hosie, looking up quickly. "Daphne knows nothing about our—our—"

The words died on her lips. Never were lips less fitted for emuciating judicial sentences than Aunt Hosie's. But Miss Theodora took up the cue promptly.

"about our feeling it a duty, Mr. Chester, to expostulate with you as to your conduct. Yes. We have waited now eight months—it is eight mouths on the 2ith since your marriage, and your preparations for Virginia are no more advanced than they were then. We desire to ask explicitly, on behalf of Daphne, and of our-series, what your intentions about the future are."

"Well, if Chester had flown into a hearty, reasonless passion, i

you should look out for work of some kind without delay."

"Work! A fellow brought up as I have been?" he answered, giving a glance of saddened jauntiness at his nerveless, pale hands. "And what branch of hard labor do you approved. I am best fitted for?" a bleskrapth or wife, he had parted former from the whole

certalny, that all human effort, repetally that of gentlemen entirerate in the gentlemen gentl

Smarting under an uneasy sense of money obligations, doubtful as to what claims might be put in against him at the eleventh hour, Mr. Chester devoutly hoped that, in parting from his wife, he had parted forever from the whole Vansittart family. As he passed through the house-place, however,—a broad tiled passage dividing the front door from the stairs,—Aunt Hosie stood before him; red about the eyelids, her whole demeanor giving unmistakable tokens of a night spent otherwise than in sleep.

ble tokens of a night spent otherwise than in sleep.

"Resily, Miss Vansittart, this is quite unnecessary," he was beginning.

She stopped him by taking his hand. She left it filled—filled with her own well-worn purse, containing such slender savings from the proceeds of the poultry-yard and dairy as were legitimately hers to give. Daphne's husband must not go away from them in anger, mor feel hurt by her offering. It was a little loan that, if his cash ran short, might prove useful, and that he could return when things were looking brighter. She wished him all success; was confident he would meet with work if he sought for it in carnest, and—and, meantime, would he promise to write home faithfully, for Daphne's sake?

Well, reader, for a moment, Barry Chester

promise to write home faithfully, for Daphne's sake?

Well, reader, for a moment, Barry Chester hesitated. To accept Aunt Hosie's money was an action that, even to his conscience, I suppose, bore an unpleasant resemblance to the robbery of a child. At all events, he hesitated. Theu—the good moment passed; he thrust the purse away into his pocket; muttered some incoherent words about pride, about ill fortune, about speedy repayment, and, without looking into Aunt Hosie's face, was gone.

the thrust the purse away into his pocket; muttered some incoherent words about pride, about ill fortune, about speedy repayment, and, without looking into Aunt Hosie's face, was gone.

It was probably the most foolish action of Henrietta Vansittart's life; yet was it one of the follies that have a sweet taste in the memory. In the dark days to come this was the solitary moment, out of her whole intercourse with Barry Chester, to which Aunt Hosie could look back unnained. With her ready promptness at distilling the soul of goodness out of things evil, she remembered, not that Chester accepted, but that he hesitated to accept her gift, and from this frail premise arzued that self-respect, that honor, might have come to light still in that lost heart.

"If life had been kinder to him!" This was an unfailing apology of Aunt Hosie's for ill-doers virtually past the paie of apology. "We women, whose portion lies in sheltered places, know so little of the flerce temptation that a man has to withstand. If life had been kinder to him!"

Life pressed with piteous harstness upon Danhne from that day forward. No tidings of Barry Chester reached Fief-de-la-Reine for more than a fortnight; and long before the expiration of that time the import of his abrupt departure had become matter of common talk even among the world of fisher-folk in Quernee Bay. He had flown, not from his wife alohe, but from his debts, of honor and otherwise. "In short," so, tardily, he wrote to Daphne, whis return to the Islands was impossible. She might write, if there could be any good—he failed to see it—in such a correspondence. Letters sent to a certain address, London, would be forwarded to him. But he must begin to the shape of improved money prospects betell min he would let her know fast enough." And not one word of affection, of regret at leaving her, of inquietude about her state. The letter might as well have been written to Miss Theodors, to one of his creditors, to any holdiferent man or woman on earth, as to her whose love followed him

AN OLD PICTURE.

"A boy's will is the wind's will.
And the thoughts of youth are long, long the And the tho That likeness—"my wife?" No, only a friend, At least a friend fen years ago. It has lain all this while in the drawer with these relics,
Dust-covered and time-worn. Heigh-ho!

Old letters, dead flowers, and a scrap of a lovesong, A ribbon, a glove, and such things.

We've all had our fancies, but a boy's will's uncertain,
Like the wind, as the poet well sings.

He might add like life, too. Heaven knows we've our crosses,

Each one, though we cover the m up.

We drink the rich wine, with its bubble and sparkle,
But the bitter dregs stay in the cup.

"A sweet face?" I believe it was called so.
Let me see—she was twenty that summer, I know.
Grass was never so green, skies so blue, or rosef as plenty, As in that June, just ten years ago. Very fair as you see; proud and cold, too, they

said, But she had a warm heart, as I know; Slender hand and curved instep, high-bred in each feature, And a voice ever gentle and low.

A woman to die for. To seem—to a lover— Like an Angel from Paradise, come To lead erring mortals to worship their Maker, And strive for a Heavenly home. You smile at my fancies, no doubt; but this pleture
That you happened to pick up just now
Sweeps the Present away, makes the Future seem
barren,
In spite of my marital vow.

But come, we must go, or my wife will be waiting; She'll be happy to knew you. I'm sure. Let me lock up the desk, with its scent of dried blossoms, Dead hopes, and old loves that allure.

Dead hopes, and old loves that all these six years,
"And the lidy?" O married these six years,
And I'm in my honeymoon still.
Such is life. Comeyour arm—we'll be going.
What's so weak as a foolish boy's will?
LAURA RARLE.

A Little Negro Hurderer.

Correspondance Charleston (S. C.) News.

AIREN, S. C., July 27.—Precocity in crime is not met with frequently among the negroes, and instances of it are rare in our State. Yesterday a murder was committed about seven miles from here that was quickly traced to a negro boy of 12 years of age. The victim was a negro girl of 8. She had been sent by her parents to the house of the boy's parents, living a little distance away, with some message, and, after considerable length of time, not returning, her parents started in search of her. When they arrived at the neighbor's house they found only the boy at home, the grown persons having been absent the whole day, but not receiving any satisfactory answer from him they commenced to trace their little daughter's footsteps, and soon came upon her body lying on the ground in the woods, hastily covered over, the head being terribly crushed and mangled. Suspicion pointed at once to the boy, and the Sheriff, living near by, was advised of it to-day, and immediately arrested the boy-murderer, who made a full confession when he found concealment unavailing. He said that the motive for the crime was to revenge himself upon the girl for telling fles on him at different times. When she came to the house and found no one there, she had started back, and he had followed her until they reached a quiet spot, when he selzed a lightwood knot and struck her upon the head until she was dead. He then ran back nome and got a hoe, and, digging a shallow hole, he pulled up dirt, trash, and sticks upon the body to conceal it.

"One Cossack Killed."

London Examiner.

The stereotyped Russian bulletin, "One Cossack killed," has given birth to many highly sarcastical remarks; but, as a matter of fact, the phrase offers no larger a field for sarcasm than the fact that twice two make four. The advance-guard of every Cossack reconnoissance is always preceded by two Cossacks at some distance in front. If they meet with the enemy and one is killed, or falls severely wounded, his comrade at once gallops back weaks a fare to the bead of the column, which, if in superior force, then advances, whilst the enemy retreats; or, if inferior in numbers, falls back, and no correspond to the column of the pagement follows at all.

amount of cool, sober thing to direct and con A little no Is relished No home courposed sminestly attractive; is condition of Tue Trust rely of scientific of join Mrs. Vale is fully join are. Vale day, Apronsirings, Am ward with their gems. Home, with equal earn invite Fern-Leaf, Brya to continue to grace he ful and instructive pen-Vive in Home; success to its for to reach the picnic, lard inst., but was prevente circumstances arising f circumstances arising that when our great cosses to throb, the car in the directation of her P. S.—"Old Bachel cure baildness, bathe for table of a country hoth." FERN-LEAD To the E

shall bring about an the good quality of o Mrs. Vale's critici tended to be such, ac at iconoclasm; for ac tacked are clearly as

Takee are clearly as to hold.

I have already said in ment of The House conjects treated and the wontained in its column table. While Mrs. I haught us much persure the said science, whose word health. Fern Le du smost liberally is whose of lasting beaus will presume to asserprepresentatives of distinguished them to prefer the lead them to prefer the lead them to prefer the ter; but, as for me, womittered of an avart I must be permitted to both.

As to "gush" and

hoth.

As to "gush" and matter of taste, some not. Perhaps they will are gusners and gith home contains them, i

OTTAWA, July 31. once more answe Thanks, E. K.; I ha you can plant the se I thought of your I button-hole bouquet each kiss. If that is what sure the remembrance is seed in the middle or 1 your rustle ook I wo mention, some vines. A primates and an o two of different coloroses send to Ean far, I received a Jany and they will send a different kinds. Their phery have written me the lowers and assistance don, and they can security for the top of the colorose of the colorose and they can security of the c Yes, Hattle, I should of pauroas gruss. Mrs. send the begonia I will r I received the less and i my "old curiosity she many thanks for the pic many thanks for the pice beautiful and perfect pic tie faces of the pansy, a my treasures of The first pansy plant up when a fu from sail experience that I fear your plant had to need a moist and up your roses in the tember, and cut a bade a short time. I work of your friend; we kankakes, I shail send cerely for your beast even though common, plant, entirely that we I would certainly cut the and let it rest. I wash I you will make yourself the shind regards to that deal life so bright, and I tim thing of mine. Odeil.

life we bright, and i this thing of mine. Oddit wish at present. Row have mely yours at the hands, and gone on tog box, for I thought your Ferliaps they stoped prisoner is really enjoyen will rejoice togetuer, it is otherwise. Shull will rejoice togetuer, it is otherwise. Shull will rejoice togetuer, it is otherwise. Shull will rejoin you suggestions. Hattle, the rose will grogonns will be very acception. I have not tiss yould you like in exchase yound you like in exchase you have not say you and several kinds if them need more wate theres, and then you of you put deveral kin of them need more water there, and then you squally well. Do not we ment beat time. B. L., Chey brought to mind wo fite May-Day festival what is may room for the mark bettell in say room for the mark bettelli arms outned in sour-man thought. Wisteris, I syour vicinity. May I cy wished for one for taw May-Day, I should send you some ferms, not see why your Germ wish yon conducted motovering up my little persultuns, and makin plants. If it continues neighbors. They nest them plenty of water an important item, and I often have it growing P. I can send you tap Before I say adies. Will you plense send you have the property of the send of the se

WOMAN WATERLOO, Ind., Ju epistle I sent to The U so remorsely knocked been content with take without attempting to protest was delaye and I reflected that and I reflected that To It was the primer or rhapsodized about an "hardy roses" in a moved her potatose o to cellar on ac less penmanship misprints, but transformed plaints drawn somewhat uper It is not pleasant to a survived at. I said it those 'brantwes trype of urine, but I have banu west myself the trial my resolution. I do not want any d

Irial my resolution.

I do not man any do openia wants or a sympathetic sisters. Curiosity to know wh general principles, j what became of the latterson, who wore solution of other but I have concluded then the Sphyra as they of the "douter, the oft-repeated inguity of the propose ciently at home in I but in the matter. a legitimate avenue farnest convictions for the lever with world, rather than o ppinion. If their because other wome be heard, would, a probabitory and rest no danger that the p. 2f their social indo by drinking whisky at the elective france.

1 1

LAURA RARLE.

LA

mack Killed."

Beaminer.

assian bulletin, "One Costeen birth to many highly but, as a matter of fact, larger a field for sarcasmice two make four. The try Cossack reconnoissance by two Cossacks at some they meet with the enemy falls severely wounded, his ps back water a terre to the which, if in superior force, the enemy retreats; or, ura, falls back, and no enall.

The control of the co

.

rili you send pattern of Chinese air-castle? Bryan, ill you be obliging enough to send lambrequin attern. And Zoe, please send pattern of your ove. In return i will send patterns of a rooster for pin-cushion, pear-shaped pin-cushion for a borau, cigar-holder, muslin tidy, and a carn-receiver; also slips of a strawberry geranium, different pecies of begonia, and a purple fachsis. I will end a recipe for hen's-nest pudning, if any one dense it receives to the contract of the

WILLING TO EXCHANEE.

To the Estier of The Tribuna.

Tuscola, Ill., July 30.—Turquoise, if you will end me slips of our double fuschia and musk lant I will send you in returns patterns of a pretrair-castle, card-receiver, and letter-holder.

Clintonia, I have a flowering pine-apple geranim six feet high, and pronounced elegant by every ne that sees it, a strawberry geranium, and a mk rose verbena.—the most constant flower I per saw.—that I would like to exchange slips for pink rose verbena, the most constant flower lever saw, that I would like to exchange slips for some of your fuchas and begonias.

Bert Stanford, I can send you some sun-flower in a short time, if you wish them, as I have some that will soon be ripe. I can furnish rome nice recipes for cake a puddings.

JENNETTE.

JENNETTE.

J. P. O. Box 95.

MOTHS AND BOCK CREAM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 31.—One earnest entreaty, Mrs.

Jane G. S. or Jerusha. Do, please, send to The
Home your recipe for curing moth on the face, for
itaown sake and for mine, and for the sake of
Kenyon's corn-cure, which Kenyon so kindly commends. I am a sufferer at both top and toe.

Will the following recipe for rock cream assist mends. I am a sufferer at both top and toe.
Will the following recipe for rock cream assist
Turquoise? Boil one tescup of rice in milk till
quite soft; sweeten, and pile on the dish to be
served in; lay over it lumps of jelly or preserved
fruit; beat whites of three eggs to stiff froth; add
a little supar and tablespoon of rich cream; flavor,
and drop in spoonfuls on the rice.

M. P.

WILLING TO EXCHANGE. WILLING TO EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 31.—I have long read The Home with a great deal of interest, but have never had courage to ask for admittance into your circle before. I am a great lover of fancy work, and would like to exchange patterns with any of your members. Zina asks how moles may be removed from the face. I have heard that colorless iodine in the face. I have a very excellent recipe is remove them. I have a very excellent recipe is French cream cake which I will send to any one shing it. Euchre, Engiewood, I would like your tipe for home-made soda-water. I have not in it published in any of The Home numbers.

ARLIERE, Box 577.

A 12-YEAR-OLD. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

AGO, July 31.—I should like to be adopted he Home with permission to ask questions wers. I am 12 years old. I read The Home and favors. I am 12 years old. I read The Home letters every week and am much interested in them. There are many nice patterns and other things offered which I should like to have, and if I am admitted, allow me to ask Cricket what I must do in order to secure the shadow picture she offers. As I am making a start at plant culture, I should be thankful for anything suitable for a window garden, and if there is anything I can do in return to oblige the members of The Home, please saddress.

A BABY WANTED. SOLTTANT HARBOR, July 31.—Of all the adver-tisements in little sheet and big, of all the superb es, and those not worth a fig. of all the sub-treated of, from helper down to lady, no cor-mident yet has asked. Where can I find a haby QUERY.
Can a body tell a body
What I fain would know:
Where are those little castsways
That bother people so?

TRISTLE DOWN. PERSPIRATION STAINS. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Ill., July 27.—Will some one have the set tell me how to remove perspiration om a light summer silk; and also what rest their recurrence, and oblige AN APPLICTED ONE.

MOSS WAN I have not the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Aug. 1.—Will Mrs. P.. of Marquette,

a change some of the moss, of which she

ka, for some antumn-leaves made of wax's

are very handsome, and will last years.

AUTUMN-LEAVES. MOSS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

on, July 31.—To all whom this may con-JERUSHA. he same by addressing Box 127, Mat-

FREE COMMERCE WITH THE WORLD.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Tribuna is for tection," and we behold the result. If the curse was only entailed upon herself it would upon herself it would down with her. The system of "Protection" which was to bless her workmen and give them constant employment has cursed them and thrown thousands out of work.

Open your ports to the commerce of the world, is the voice of common sense. Invite crade, don't repel it. Free exchange of comodities with all nations is our true policy.

"Protection" is commerce deranged. Free change is universal prosperity—all other logs being equal. Strange that our national uteness don't see it. We produce more goods han we consume, then why not allow us to ex-hange our overplus with outside nations for hose things they produce and se do not? The blind have led the blind and both lie in

the ditch of commercial stagnation. The only to all to wealth is by exchange.

I give you something you want for something require; the exchange is made, and both are senefited by "swapping" (to use a vuigar-am).

sm).

The world stands ready to take our overplus in exchange. We say no; consequence is we have piles of goods on hand and no demand for them; workmen thrown out of employment by thousands, strikes, riots, poverty, and pauper-

Great Britain tried "Protection" until her workmen cried out for oread and blood, and forced Sir Robert Peel to open the ports for free trade with the world; since she has done this, panies are of rare occurrence, and, instead of her mechanics now coming to "Protected America," our workmen are being exported to Free-Trade Engiand Shame on us! If, however, the late events would but open our blind tyes to open our shut ports, and invite to our shores foreign customers who desire to make exchanges of products with us, then the strikes and riots will have been a national blessing.

Thanking The Tribune for the fight it is making against all monopolies, we trust it will continue to batter away at that huge Chinese wall called "Protection" until it is leveled with the cust.

WM. B. FYFE.

MOUNT FOREST.

Isil! where Mount Forest stands in all her pride, Adorned by Nature, and by Art peride, The sylvan home of Nymphs and Satyrs fair, And e an the Muses love to ingret there, where fairy forms and dainty Nylphs around Hop, skip, and gambol o'er the enchanted ground where Mother Nature stretched her bounteous

Ah! well selected for their future lot,
Bo sweet a bower, so heavenly bright a spot!
No prouder home by Father Zens as given—
The fairsat this beneath the vault of Heaven.
Lot where its hills and gentle slopes arise,
Well clad with forests pointing to the skies,
Beneath whose broad and far-extended shade
Amynas fair and Amarylius played.
And see the plain, bedecked with flowers gay,
Toward great Chicage stretching far away;
Whilst, in the broad and lovely vale below,
The sparkling waters of the river flow.
Canal and railroad, both the work of man,
Complete what favoring Nature well began.
No brighter skies, no softer sephyrs blow,
Showers more refreshing never fell below.

injoy, O Nature! in thy peaceful reign, he fair surroundings, River, Wood, and Plain. hrice blessed the favored few who dwell a bowers so lovely, such a fairy deil: ot mortals they, but heavenly-fostered elves, hose years roll past unconscious to tnemeelves one more blessing yet might find a place tid the abundance which thy confines grace, sceept the humble blessing, pray, of one

An Unfortunate Family.

Chesser (III.) Correspondence St. Louis Finnes.

Supt. Hauley, of the Poor-House, yesterday received a delegation of three persons from Red Bud, in this county, all of one family, ared respectively 10, 8, and 3 years, who are born idiots, deaf and dumb. They have no use of their lower limbs, and have to be fed and attended like thrants.

SILK.

Manufacture at Paterson Its New Jersey. Statistics of the Business for Several

Years Past. Two Clames of Goods Hannfactured-The Strike Among the Weavers.

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—The silk-manufac-turing interest of the United States has, after many transitions, at length reached a position of prominence and importance. The business has achieved a reputation throughout the world in equal proportion to other great and distinctive industrial pursuits that have render-ed American invention and enterprise noticea-ble. Judging from present indications, the silk-manufacturers of this country are destined, eventually, to outstrip foreign fabricators in th

production and marketing of silk, and the various lines of goods made from it.

For several years, owing to various circumstances, the industry, in all departments, was very much depressed, and at one time it was believed the gloom enveloping the business would never disappear; but, within the past year, the improvement has been very marked, and at this time the extent of this great business, which is now conducted so successfully in the several chief manufacturing centres of the United

While there are silk-procing establishments in While there are silk-producing establishments in various sections of the country (the factories of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pensylvania, and other States, ranking high for the variety and value of their products), the City of Paterson, N. J., is the acknowledged principal manufacturing and producing noint.

acknowledged principal manufacturing and producing point.

So extensive has become the silk trade in its different branches, that Paterson is now styled the Lyons of America. The fabrication of silk was first commenced in this beautiful, populous, and wealthy municipality during the vear 1838. Since then the industry has progressed rapidly, and the result has been the establishment of numerous large and costly mills which furnish, during the busy season, employment to somewhere near 10,000 men, women, and children, whose wages reach \$2,000,000 annually. The present valuation of the factory-properties, including buildings, real estate, and machinery, is placed at \$9,000,000. The value of the yearly production is

placed at \$9,000,000. The value of the yearly production is

BETWEEN \$12,000,000 AND \$15,000,000.

The manufacture of silk has, in a comparatively short time, attained so large an extent that the importation of French and English fabrics has been considerably reduced. It is ascertained that the principal portion of the silk goods marketed in America are produced from home-establishments. Discovering the importance of such an enterprise, and the profit that must ultimately accrue from it, certain heavy capitalists have determined to undertake the production of the raw material. Numerous attempts of this nature have been made before in various places, but have all proved futile. The projected scheme is not entirely developed, but those having it in charge are strongly of the opinion that it will go through successfully.

The most prosperous period of the interest was in 1875. This was attributable to many causes, but the chief reason of the activity during that year was the heavy demand for special lines of silk goods. This has been maintained ever since. The manufacture of dress silks—technically distinguished as broad goods—was greatly enlarged; and the fabrication of small goods—such as ribbons, handkerchiefs, milliners' materials and similar goods—far exceeded the production of 1874. The valuation of the manufactures was

\$37,158,071.

The value of the fabrics produced in New Jersey establishments was \$10,930,035,—Paterson mills representing over one-half of the

ges in price upon some American facturers has been quite injurious. The "un-dervaluation frauds" have also been one of the conspicuous incidents connected with the silk

facturers has been quite injurious. The "undervaluation frauds" have also been one of the conspicuous incidents connected with the slik trade during the past year. A very large proportion of the American houses formerly engaged in importing sliks have withdrawn from the business. The business has gone into the hands of foreign manufacturers, who virtually consign their goods to commission-houses here. The number of SILK-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES and individual concerns in the United States is 220; and it is calculated that at least four new companies will commence operations in the East some time this season, while still another corporation will establish works upon a very extensive scale in the Sonoma Valley, California. The quantity of raw slik required to supply American fabricators is quite large. As mentioned previously, 1,284,890 bounds were consumed last year. In 1875 the import of the raw material was fully 50 per cent in excess of that of the previous year (the quantity being 1,380,-482 pounds, the largest importation so far in the instory of the trade), and 33,397 bounds greater than in 1871, which was the banner year previous to 1875.

The value of the crude material fabricated in this country, periodically, since 1821, is as follows: 1821, \$171,000; 1884, \$450,000; 1835, \$200.

previous to 1875.

The value of the crude material fabricated in this country, periodically, since 1821, is as follows: 1821, \$171,000; 1834, \$450,000; 1835, \$290,-000; 1840, \$250,000; 1840, \$450,000; 1850, \$54,-215; 1880, \$447,000; 1870, \$90,000; 1875, \$100,000; 1876, \$150,000. American manufactured silk fabrics have been sent to foreign countries to a comparatively fair extent. What has been done in that direction may be seen from the annexed statement, which is made from the business of the past six years: 1870, \$11,668; 1871, \$27,-890; 1872, \$45,521; 1873, \$65,50; 1874, \$51,534; 1875, \$110,000; 1876, \$180,000.

THERE ARE TWO GENERAL CLASSES of goods manufactured from silk. One class is made from "thrown" silk, and the other from "spun" silk. The first-named silk is composed of threads made from one or more "singles," as recled from the cocoon and twisted together. The silk is cleaned under two heads: "Tram" and "organzine." The lormer consists of two or more threads twisted together, and designed almost exclusively for sewing silks, and the weft or cross-threads of the first-class qualities of velvets and other silk fabrics. The latter is thrown silk of the finest grade and very beautiful texture. The second-mamed—spun silk—is a production of silk waste, mutilated and imperfect cocoons. The cocoons are carded and spun in a manner similar to that used in the spinning of cotton and woolen threads, and used in the fabrication of the cheaper styles and qualities of silk goods. The fringe and floss silk are made from the portions of raveled silk detached from the reel or filature of cocoons.

of raveled silk detached from the reel or filature of cocoons.

THE LATE STRIKE

among the silk-weavers has culminated in a "lockout," by which 4,000 operatives—then, women, and children—are kept out of the mills. There is, consequently, much destitution and suffering among this class of workers. The suits instituted by the manufacturers against the weavers who atruck while unfinished warps were in the looms have resulted, so far as they have progressed, in favor of the plaintiffs. As there appears to be no disposition upon the part of either the factors or striking weavers to compromise the maiter, further and more complicated trouble is anticipated. The manufacturers have signified a determination to fight the matter out in the courts; and the officers of the Silk-Weavers' Union—a strong labor society—say that they are perfectly willing to meet the fabricators upon their own ground, as the decisions of the courts, so far, are considered wise, and, while not being directly in their favor, have been so tempered as to sympathize with them to a large extent. None of the factories have been stopped by the strike, but most of them are necessarily compelled to run on reduced time and force. As many skilled foreign operatives are arriving in the country, the mill-owners are confident of being able soon to have all their looms in full operation. This is the greatest labor-strike Paterson and New Jersey has ever seen, and, therefore, much excitenent is occasioned.

New Test of Death. The importance of having some readily applied and indisputable test of death is apparent, and many are the processes that have been offered to determine it. Nevertheless, such a test appears to be still a desideratum, unless, indeed, we accept that offered by Kappeler. In course of his researches on the electrical stimulation of dead muscles, Kappeler subjected twenty corpses to the action of various electric currents, noting the times of disappearance of contractility. an persons emaciated by chronic maladies, it disappeared much more rapidly than in well-nourished individuals, or those who had had acute disease. It disappeared seventy-five minutes after death, at the quickest, and six and a half hours at the slowest. In cases where a rise of temperature is observed after death, electric contractility persists longest. So long as there remains the least flicker of life the contractions remain intact. In the most prolonged faints, in the deepest lethargies, in poisoning by carbonic oxide, chloroform, etc., there is no contraction as long as life lasts. But if the muscles make no response to the electrical stimulation, Kappeler pronounces life to be extinct.

THE TALE OF A TRAMP. I am a vagrant and a vagabond. One year ago I was an industrious, respectable head of a family. My family are now a thousand miles away, scattered and broken up. They and I hardly hope to meet again. The world is a desert to us. I have no friend. I have no roof to live under, no table to eat at, no clothes to distin-ruish me from thieves. Yet I am not a thief. have nothing; I am welcomed by no human being; and I am at the mercy of the lowest; yet do not feel as if I could honestly take a pair of shoes or a coat without the owner's consent That has brought me to this?

I was working at my trade. Business bec dull, and hands were dropped from time to time. My turn came. I could not set up business for myself. I wandered to the next town for some kind of employment, and so from place to place, everywhere bearing bow I might pusce to pusce, everywhere hearing how I might possibly get work in the next village; and so on till clothes were worn out, distance made me a stranger, and necessity a beggar. More than 100,000 men as decent as I could tell the same story. Many of them accept sympathy from the only folks who give it—thieves; and themselves turn thieves. Many will hang on an rather die than do wrong. They are especially hated by the vicious. But the most of them will be about as I am, -perhaps able, amidst will be about as I am,—perhaps able, amidst the jeers of the only class who notice them at all, to hold on to honesty and self-respect, hiding their grief about their sufficing little ones until their fortis tude gives out; and then they will change their names and join the thieves, hoping

change their names and join the theves, hong their families and old friends far off in New England will think them dead.

But I tell you, though I am clothed in rags, totter with weakness, and am foul with dirt, I am a man; a common; average man; and that I would fight for my children and my wife,—fight for the right to be rated above thieves, volun-tary begrees and vershoulds,—fightifor my life would fight for my children and my wife,—fight for the right to be rated above thieves, voluntary beggars, and vagabonds,—fightifor my life with average courage and spirit, if I had a chance to do it. So would the whole hundred thousand of us. But we cannot. This is what I would fight for: I see very clearly two great principles in society,—one is the sacredness of life, the other is the sacredness of property. If either of these principles came from God, it cannot be the last one. But without the right to labor for the means of livings there is no right to live, unless it is right to focurse. But nothing is a right unless it is right to focurse. But nothing is a right unless it has also an obligation on something, or somebody, or everybody. Your right to your property carries with it the obligation on me and all the world not to touch it. Without that it would not be yours. But how is it about my right to employment! Nobody is under any legal obligation to employ me. Therefore I have no right to employment. But without the right to employment whereby he may live honestly what other right has a poor man! His right to the children of his loins, to the wife of his bosom,—his right to their lives, or even his own,—do not exist, unless on the theory that he may lawfully steal. It follows from all this that in our free country life is not as sacred as property. I would fight for like a man, a father, and a husband, if I could is this: The right to hold property.

As it is now, the rich grant life to the poor

As it is now, the rich grant life to the poo The value of the fabrics produced in New Jersey establishments was \$10,330,035.—Paterson mills representing over one-half of the entire valuation.

Last year, 4,284,860 pounds of silk were manufactured in the United States. The value of the product was \$26,533,103. The chief feature of the silk trade during 1876 was the extraordinary finetuation in value. In 1875 raw silk was selling at the lowest figures that ruled eighteen years before. France, Germany, and England were using far less than usual. Economy in dress had become prevalent in this country and the product of the silk trade during 1876 was the extraordinary finetuation in value. In 1875 raw silk was selling at the lowest figures that ruled eighteen years before. France, Germany, and England were using far less than usual. Economy in dress had become prevalent in this country and the product of the silk trade during large courage enough among us poor shuddering outcasts to carry them out. The people of uncommon ability and courage are against us, and so are the thieves; and in our weakness, as ordinary men we go down, thousand upon thousand; and unless this is now, the rich grant life to the poor man as long as they dwen not, they drop him, and his rights are all gone, even that of life. As it ought to be, the poor grant property to the rich as long as they themselves can live honestly, and no longer. These are my principles. I have no idea of there being courage enough among us poor shuddering outcasts to carry them out. The people of uncommon ability and courage are against us, and so are the thieves; and in our weakness, as ordinary men we go down, thousand; and unless this is now, the rich grant life to the poor man as long as they dwen not, they drop him, and his rights are all gone, even that of life. As it ought to be, the when not, they drop him, and his rights are all gone, even that of life. As it ought to be, the month of life. As it ought to be, the month of life. As it ought to be, the not of life. As it ought to be, the not of life. As i and torn from being so long carried in my old empty pocket-book; but I have read them over so many times that I can make them out. Here they are:

Beware! The Israelite of old, who tore
The lion in his path—when, poor and blind,
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more,
Shorn of his noble strength, and forced to grin
In preson, and at last led forth to be
A pander to Philistine revelry,—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid
His desperate hands, and in its overthrow
Destroyed himself, and with him those who mad
A cruel mockery of his sightless woe;
The poor blind Slave, the scoff and jest of all,
Expired, and thousands perished in the fall.

There is a poor blind Samson in this land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound in bands o
steel,
Who may in some grim revel raise his hand
And shake the pillars of this Commonweal,
Till the vast Temple of our liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

I am not a law-breaker. Do not wrong me by trying to put me where I do not belong. All my early training and experience were on the side of order and law. For four years I served my country faithfully as a common soldier. I never had a penny that I did not get honestly. But I know as only one can know who is among them the feeling of desperation born of despair that prevails among the suffering poor who ask only the privilege that they may earn bread for themselves and families by honest labor. And I think I recognize only the inevitable tendency of things when I say to all who may read this that, if this heartless indifference of the rich toward the poor continues, our sufferings wil, after a while, set us carzy, and then there will be insane courage enough, and Samson, blinoed and shore, may "bow himself with all his might" under the strong pillars, and tumble the whole concern into ruins. Such are the thoughts of an involuntary

TRAMP.

A MOMENT AT THE WINDOW.

Whence do they come, and where do they go— The crowds of people that rush to and fro? What are they wishing, and hoping, and doing? What will-of-the-wisp are they ever pursuing?

What makes some face blank with a dull, stiffed What makes some look douttingly, "Lord, is it ?"

Why do some linger, why do some hurry, Hating or loving to be in Life's worry? Why do some work, and why do some stay, Hewing or frittering the hours away?

How small, how useless, it all seems to be, Compared with the breadth of Eternity!

How full is God's heart of mercy and pity
For the work-weary people in country and city!
JULY, 1877.
HELEN CLIFFORD. Mits vs. Gloves.

A cabal has arisen in the fashionable circles in A cabal has arisen in the fashionable circles in raris concerning Suxony kid gloves and Parisian mittens. The latter are advocated by aristocrats, who declare that none wear mits to advantage who are not gifted with microscopic hands, the result of high lineage and five cent uries of laxiness. The democratic fair, having had only industrious members in the family, contend that loose Saxonies without buttons simulate tiny hands and conceal all the muscle that has been wanted for the accumulation of fifty years' earnings. Both camps are proud of their arguments, but amateurs of ladies' hands generally incline to the latter. itting glass windows, and the gas was at once let into it.

At first all that could be seen was a little restlessness and a certain surprised anxious movement of the wretched beasts. Gradually and very soon this grew into a real intoxication. They could not hold their legs; they swayed to and fro, their eyes were wild, their heads trembling from side to ade. As yet no whine or cry. But now their intoxication becomes a complete prostration. One after another falls over on his side, tries to rise, cannot, struggles convulsively. Then the cries begin, in nearly all cases an indescribably pittiful wall, which no one who has ever heard it will ever get out of his cars. A few more struggles, gradually weaker and weaker, a few more graps and the dogs are motionless in death. From a minute to a initute and a half after the gas is turned in upon them they have fallen over and are said to be insensible, and in two or three minutes more there is

Singular Cause of Death. Henry Hoag. a gentleman well known throughout this section, died at his residence, two miles west of Middleport, a few days ago, after a brief illness, caused by an accidant, so triffing of itself as usually to be of no account. About two weeks previous to his death, while at worth thumbs, inflicting a painful wound, which at first was thought would heal up without serious trouble. However, fate ordaned otherwise, and proved that a thorn in the flesh is one of the fatal "ills that flesh is her to." The wound troubled Mr. Hong so much that in a few days he became confined to his bed and a physician was called. His entire system seemed to be poisoned, and his condition became so precarious at last that a physician at Avon was sent for. But there appeared to be no help for him, and death ended his troubles.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

His coat so illy-shaped his frame. One scarce could help but think

Would do him "powerful good. For years he fought the fateful for

And strove to earn his bread,

His tragic tale I cannot tell-

It mocks my trusting sense; For while it held me like a spell

And while I sought to bring relief To meet his "scanty" need, He played the subtle part of thief,

My coat, my sat, my sacred all,
"Twas he "pulled down my vest"—
That lean, that lank, that sinner tail,
That stranger from the West,
He turned the corner on a fly,
My soul was moved within,
While schools need to make reply.

Young man, wipe off your chir

ADVENTURES IN THE STRIKE-RE-

"You must get to Chicago in some way or other. Never mind the strikes," said the head of the firm of Boggs, Grimes & Clinch, in which I was employed as a drummer. Our line was dry-goods specialties; and although I had only been in town a week, I knew that when

Boggs spoke I must go, or resign my position. Besides, I adored Boggs' beauteous daughter,

-was madly, desperately in love,-and for her sake I would have taken the first train to Hades

had her father intimated that it might be worth while to drum up business in that quarter.

hurried farewell of my peerless Anna Maria-Should I ever be able to call her mine-mine

der the circumstances.

I soon got strong again, and made friends with an engineer who was going towards Pittsburg.

an engineer who was going towards littsburg. He consented to allow me to accompany him on the locomotive, in consideration of my quietly slipping into his bands a fity-dollar bill. Just as we were leaving the Harrisburg depot, a shot from some unknown person slightly put out my right eye; but I thanked my stars it was no worse. I might have lost my head. I have still a few other limbs and things to get rid of before arriving in Chicago; but what matters the loss of such trifies, so long as Anna Maria remains faithful to her Timothy, who would make any sacrifice for her?

At Pittsburg I found that forty or fifty people had been killed, double the number wounded, and the depot and a few dozen stores were in flames. A shot flattened my nose; another deprived me of my left ear; a third broke my right leg; but, fortunately, I can get a wooden one to match my left. Anna Maria will be my nurse when I return, and if I have but one eye to see her, that at any rate is better than none at all.

Well, at least, I'm balf way on my journey.

Now, which was the best route to Chicago! I resolved to go by way of Cleveland. I hid among the coal in the tender of the locomotive, and was not discovered by the mob. I reached that city in safety if I avenue triffing loss of

DOG-KILLING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Times.

The dog-catchers had started out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock, the hour

set for the killing, had not yet returned. The pound was, therefore, somewhat short of hands for catching the dogs in the yards. What help

could be improvised, however, was soon at work

one or two, perhaps wiser, perhaps weaker than the rest, kept up a constant whining. Now the blue flame at the top of the half-consumed char-coal announced that a full supply of the poison-ous carbonic oxide was ready. The chamber was then made air-tight by means of its tightly-niting glass windows, and the gas was at once let into it.

"All right, Mr. Boggs," said I gayly. "I'm off at once. My samples will be ready in ten minutes." I rushed up-town in a car to take a

ENGLEWOOD, III.

med to make reply.

FRANK B. WISDOM.

And left with tragic speed.

ned to backward flow

He held a right, a titte-claim,

THAT STRANGER FROM THE WEST.

A stranger marked with sorrow's lines
Stood meezly at my door;
A face that bore such mild designs
I ne'er had seen before.
Witn features drawn and shaped to win,
His very frame expressed
A buried sorrow deep within
A troubled, stricken breast. He whispered in a truthful way A tragic train of grief; His very nature seemed to say, "Alas! I need relief."

He meekly asked if I could spare Some scanty scraps of food: The smallest, coarsest kind of fare

"But I don't want 'em around me."

"But perhaps you are in the way of the fly as much as he is in your way. Fly or no fly, you raised the row, and I shall have to fine you \$5. We can't get through life and not meet with annoyances. I've had bols when I knew they weren't at all necessary. I've had the ague when no one clae in the county had a touch of it. Flies have bothered me, and on seven different occasions the doctors have pronounced me a dead man. Am I not living yet!—am I not fat, and happy, and contented!"

"Here's your money, and I'll die before I'll let flies eat off my plate!" muttered the prisoner as he reached for his hat. Some of the bovs sympathized with him, and when he went out one of them followed at his heels and earnestly inquired: But I don't want 'em around me."

quiet pap, and in due time the two became warm friends. Upon the arrival of Narragansett at Mr. H.'s stable here the cat at once renewed her daily visits to his box, at which the horse seemed pleased.

Last Monday evening the cat troubled the family by continual crying, refusing food, until at last Mr. H. said she wanted to get into the barn, which was proven the moment Mr. H. started for it. Immediately in the barn the cat went to where Narragansett stood, making for herself a nest in front of his fore feet, under his head, and expressed her comfort by her quiet. As Mr. H. returned to the house the barn was left open in case the cat wished to come again to the house. In the morning, as Mr. H. went to his horse, there was still puss, as counfortable as could be, close to the feet of Narragansett, together with a little family of five, and the horse evidently aware there was something by his foot he would hurt should he step about much. The cat seems to have no fear, but goes and comes as she likes, while Narragansett, by way of amusement, will often put his head down to the little family as if to inquire how they all get along. Should the old cat happen to be there during these frequent inspections she manifests no uneasiness, while should any children or strangers disturb by a look even, Kittle would seem to hide her little family, as she frequently has, in some new place.

Harper's Magazine.

The following amusing reminiscences of the Post-Office Department at Washington are sent to us by a gentleman who was for-merly one of its most able and distinguished

When Francis Granger was Postmaster-Gen-

resolved to go by way of Cleveland. I hid among the coal in the tender of the locomotive, and was not discovered by the mob. I reached that city in safety, if I except * trifling loss of three fingers of my left and only remaining hand from a blow with a crowbar by an angry switchman, who objected to a bloated businessman being allowed to travel so easily.

Now for Chicago. Some nice fighting was in progress, and shots were flying about in a perfectly ridiculous manner. A cut from a cavalryman's sabre took off my only arm in cleanly style. I apologized for getting in his way. He said he was sorry, but accidents would happen in the best regulated families, and hoped he had not put me to any inconvenience. I desired that he wouldn't inention it.

I went to the Palmer House; and, when I've taken a few hours' rest, shall look after business. I have sent a love-telegram to Anna Maria—as it is awkward for me to write—that she may know that her Timothy is still alive and well. What a fortunate man I am. I shall ever believe that it is better to be born lucky than rich. When Francis Granger was Postmaster-General he used to take great pleasure in heading off incompetent office-seekers by producing the neat and well arranged books of the then financial officer of the department, the genial John Marron, and asking the applicant if he could keep accounts as neatly as these were kept. The question never failed to prove a settler.

Judge Collamer, on assuming the charge of the department, having previously been a member of Congress, was already acquainted with some of the clerks, whom he had met in the course of business, and one day, when contemplating some removals, he had called before him, among others, Mr. Marr, at present Chief Clerk of the Appointment Office. In a half-serious, half-jovial manner the Judge said: "Well, Mr. Marr, do you think the department could get along without vou!" The quick answer was evidently free from much apprehension of danger: "I don't know how that may be, Judge: but I know that I couldn't get along without the department." He was retained.

The duli routine of office was often enliveued by repartee. Dundas, sometimes called "the Earl." was perhaps the bigger wag. He delighted in rallying the mild and staid John Smith as having been one of the brave militia at the "Bladensburg races." Said he, "The red-coats got a little the better of you at first, but you beat them in the long run." could be improvised, however, was soon at work coaxing the dogs near enough to capture them, and then dropping them into the place devoted to their death. The smaller dogs were first taken, the larger ones being left for a second execution, to immediately follow the first. By So'clock there were eighty-five dogs in the smothering chamber. This chamber is simply a walled space, flush with the ground, and with openings on three sides and a trap-door above, all the openings being furnished with movable wire gratings and glass windows. The glass windows were left out as the dogs were being gathered together, for the purpose of giving them a little respite of air until the full capacity of the chamber was filled. The animals were pretty generally quiet and unalarmed in their narrow quarters, but one or two, perhaps wiser, perhaps weaker than the rest, kept up a constant whining. Now the blue flame as the top of the beligeography.

HUB-NOTES.

no sign of life. Their bodies are allowed to re-main in the chamber ten minutes, to make sure, and then the windows are removed and their limp bodies hauled out one by one and flung into a wagon. A firm at the canal wharf at Midlin street, Delaware front, contracts for the carcases and renders them into oil, whose vir-tues are highly extolled as a remedy lor rhemmatism and all other pulns of man or beast. The more valuable skins are also preserved, and are made up into gloves, shoes, and other arti-cles. are lying on their ores.

ONE OF THE BOARDERS.

Detroit Pres Press.

"Not guilty, your Honor, and I'll tell you how it was," began Charles Martin Rose. "I've been boarding up on Croghan street. We don't get half enough to eat, there's no ice to keep things cool, and the flies are areful."

things cool, and the flies are awful."

"State how many flies there are in that house," said the Court.

"I can't do it, sir,—they are measured by the bushel. Well, last night when we sat down to supper there were flies in the butter, in the tea, in the milk, and thousands of flies tumbling over the bread and cold meat. I didn't like it, sir, and I told the landlady I didn't, and when she called me I chickadee man I packed my trunk. She wouldn't let me take it away, and so we had a fuss. She tore my collar off and pushed me over a chair, and i believe I pinched her arm. If there had been no flies there would have been no fuss."

"Nature created the fly and pronounced him perfect," softly auswered the Court. "Flies have just as much right in this world as you or I."

"But I don't want 'em around me."

inquired:
"Don't you think the flies of this country are sapping the life-blood of industry?"

FOR PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN LUCK.

Some people are fond of denying that there is any such thing as "luck," but, be that as it may, there certainly are persons to whom what seems like fortuitous good fortune comes. Col. Green Wilkinson gave a seat in his pew in London to an old gentleman, who left him \$40,000 a year. A young Bostonian crossed to England three or four years ago, and got into conversation with an elderly gentleman who observed that he found they had the same name. It turned out that they were second cousins. The elder had gone to California in the early days, made a vast fortune, and entirely lost sight of his relatives. That chance meeting gave the young Bostonian a fortune of between two and three millions. Two ladies had a box at the opera in London. An old man opposite bored them dreadfully by perpetually "lorgnetting" them. The scene came to an end, and they thought no more about him. One day, a year afterward, a solicitor called on one of the ladies, Lady Frances Bruce, and told her that an old gentleman, Mr. W., bad left her property worth several thousand a year. "Never heard of the man," she said, "must be a mistake." "Very extraordinary," replied the solicitor. Suddenly a happy thought struck him. "He lies in his coflin in St. James' street, close by, at Banting's, the great undertaker's; will you come and see him?" She went. It was the old lorgnetter. And it is said he left in to her under a mistake, after all, having intended to leave to her friend, whom, and not Lady Frances, he admired, but was misinformed as to the names of the ladies. And to give one more, a quite recent instance: A young New Yorker went to San Francisco to seek the fortune which so many have failed to find. He got a poor clerkship, and had to be thankful for that. One evening at a place of entertainment he watched a game of cards, saw that an elderly Englishman has presented him with \$30,000 to start him in business, and there is every prospect that more are to come.—Ezchange. may, there certainly are persons to whom what seems like fortuitous good fortune comes. Col.

CAT AND HORSE.

hurried farewell of my peerless Anna Maria. Should I ever be able to call her mine—mine own?

"Oh, Timothy, you are not going where those horrid strikes are! Father cannot be so cruel as to insist upon it."

"My d.vine Anna Maria," I said tenderly, "stern duty calls, and I must obey. But, darling, do you love me!"

"Love you! You bet!" she answered, with almost a touch of reproach in her tone at my doubts. "Go, Timothy, and remember that whatever harm may befall you, I am always your Anna Maria—yours, and yours only."

Thus reassured, and after a tearful parting. I crossed the lerry to the Pennsylvania depot, intending to go to Chicago via Pittsburg. As the train approached Philadelphia, I saw several savage-looking strikers on the track. They boarded and uncoupled the cars. There was some promiscuous firing, and a shot from a brakeman took off my right ear, and disabled my left leg so as to necessitate amputation. Nothing daunted, and thinking of my dear Anna Maria Boggs, I smuggled myself in a mail-car en route to Pittsburg.

There was great excitement when we reached Harrisburg, and rot was ramman. A shot fired by a discrete must of Anna Maria my right min behaved exceedingly well, and I resily felt grateful for his polite attention,—much more than could have been expected under the circumstances. When Mr. Huntington removed from East loomfield to this city a white cat was left upon the premises there. This cat had been a great that Mr. H. brought her up to the city. During the spring he also brought the stallion Narraransett here, whom the cat at once recognized gansett here, whom the cat at once recognized as an old acquaintance, having been accustomed to daily visit his box-stall when in the country, to watch for mice about his feed-box, or for a quiet nap, and in due time the two became warm friends. Upon the arrival of Narragansett at

POST-OFFICE HUMORS.

"Second-hand music sold for a song," is a algn in a New York shop-window. The reason

Russian inns are said to be very po The New York hand-organs have got a net stop—they stop playing at 9 p. m.

for selling probably is that the music was played

There appears to have been a great maquakers among the Pennsylvania militia. There is a society recently come into notice called "The Bread-Winners' League," and we should not be surprised to hear that the "steak-holders" will meet somewhere upon

Alone she sat on the barvelly beach,
And gazed o'er the saleum sea,
And she heard the loud soracious screech
Of the silent zeegumzee.

And she said, "O when shall my coolove com. My own saltric Sam? O when shall we sit in the shady jum, And feast on the clusome clam?

"I'm sick. I'm sick of the jambores, With its jar of jiggling joy; I long to slosh in the salcum sea, In the arms of my beamish boy."

GORTSCHAKOFF. Buckerest Correspondence New York Times.

Most respectable people flock to the cafes chantants every night. Paterfamilias marshals in his fat spouse and his wasp-waisted daugh ters, and all laugh heartily at jokes whose ob scenity we will hope they do not understand Even Cabinet Ministers are there not infre Even Cabinet Ministers are there not infrequently, and Prince Gortschakoff is an assiduous attendant. There was quite a solemnity last night at one of these establishments for the benefit of its prima donna. Mile. Fanelly, who is a great favorite, being particularly coarse; and I had a fine opportunity for looking at the old gentleman in his every-day guise. I hau already seen him, when in a brilliant uniform, blazing with decorations, as he stood two or three baces in the rear of his sovereign, at the imperial reception in the railway station, on the day of the Czar's arrival; and now, in a black frock coat, and a chimney-pot hat upon his snow-white hair, his eyes brilliant with suppressed malice, he sat-it a little table next to mine, in company with three ladies of the Fanelly roupe, his arm passed familiarly round the waist of the pretitest one, evidently utterly heedless of the qu'en dira t'-on of Mrs. Grundy.

THE DESCENT OF PEACE.

There was a time, ere Freedom's birth, When demon Discord ruled the Earth, And horrid War his ensign bore With aripping sword from shore to shore! Seeing Man's perfidy increase, God sent to earth the Angel Peace, Crowned with the welcome olive-leaf—A mark that Murder's reign was brief.

A mark that Murder's reign was brief.
On boary Altai's topmost hight,
Where darkness ne'es obscures the light,
The flying heraid did hight:
There, viewing Earth's extended plain,
With grief she asw the crimson stain
Of Discord and his bloody train;
Wherever Man had set his foot,
There Fear and thate had taken root;
Every tent and household-door?
Was spattered thick with human gore;
Madness, murder, ruled the hour,
And he was right who had the power.
The Angel saw their dismal state,
Shuddering at what might be their fate:
See spate, in accents of the blest.
To Him whose fore inspired her breast:
'Father of all, my mission here
No useful fruit will ever cear;
Never can these blind wretches know
The virtues bright that only grow The virtues bright that only grow Where Liberty has led the way. And Reason o'er the mind holds sway.

The Snn, then waking from his sleep, Uprose from out the unfathomed deep; His dazxing rays, all guiden-hued, Spangled toe morning's fading cloud. Then, through the bounding, lucid str. Thus heavenly messenger to cheer, A sweet Voice came, so calm, so clear, That nothing on Earth could with it com; 'Despir not now. I see thy heart. Ever be hope the Angel's part. This garden of the Karth has been From early days the bloody scene Of every crime that fallen Man Can craeliy enact or plan. From early day and the fallsh Man
Can craelity enact or plan.
A time will come when they will panes,
Look on their vices, find the cause,
Then give opedience to My laws.
Now hasten to another land,
Where Man has not forgot the Hand
That raised him from a lowly state,
And made him among mortals great.
There forests dense, and mountains high,
And boundless plains delight the eye;
Orangures ner abur maily gifts.
Through gorgeous woods and valleys fairWhere beauty lies in tranquil sleep,
And bird and beast enjoyment share—
Into the bosom of the deep.
Some domon has of late inflamed
These people frue against each other;
Their loyal bearts must be reclaimed,
And brother stopped from killing brother.
Ceased the Voice. The Angel faw.
And in a trice was lost to view.

And in a trice was lost to view.

Soon rose before her vision keen
The widening Mississippi's stream,
And on its varied margin green
Was realized a poet's dream.
Elyalum opened to her view—
A dazzling scene of heavenly hap:
Here brightly shome the God of Day;
Here birds and flowers looked so gay
The Angel wept that they should dia.
But, glaneins on a city near,
A darker picture did appear,
Dedant, on a crimson car,
Stood Discord, and his brother, War,
Revenge and Hate on either side,
With borrist shouts began the fray;
Men rushed like panthers on their prey;
E'en women cried for blood aloud,
And minjed with the murdering crowd.
Death followed in the ghastly train,
And similed with pleasure on the slain.
The pitying Angel's vision bright

The pitying Angel's vision bright
Paled before the sickening sight,
And back she drew with aching heart,
From mortal horrors to depart,
A voice from Heaven reached her ear:
"Despair not now—the dawn is near!"
And, as she bent again to pray,
Men's hearts were turned from blood away;
Their thoughts reverted to the time
When Peace shone over that fair clime:
They paused to thins; they ceased to kill;
They dropped their swords—were brothers still!

They dropped their swords—were broller
War sees the change; with borrid noise
He grasps the reins of his fery steeds;
While Discord, with demoniat cries,
Points waere kevenge in anguish bleeds,
And dismal Hate expiring Hes!
But, ere the people silence broke.
To them the Angel Peace thus spoke:
God's children, for fils sake beware
of turbid Passion's blind control;
You who slike with Angels share
The purity of beart and son!,
Should dark disputes arise again,
Bring not upon yourselves the stain
Of an appeal to war and blood.
Unite to-day and deck the grave
That covers friend and foe alike;
Howe'er mistaken, all were brave—
For selfsh ends did neither strike.
Ye are a freedom-loving race— Ye are a freedom-loving race—
Forgive, forget, and now embrace!
Look to the Power enthroned above.
The fountain of eternal love,
And all throughout this land, for aye,
Commencorate this glorious day."
MEMPHIS, Tenn. WILLIAM HORGI.
[An ex-Confederate sold

OIL STOVES.

BLAST.

Superior in efficien cy and chespness. Approved by Underwriters. It is safe. Send for circular or call at 23 LaSalle-st., Chicago III Chicago, Ill. FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

Misdirected letters,—Those addressed to spiniers.

"Second-hand music sold for a song," is a sign in a New York shop-window. The reason BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royat Bartro Powder, that to day throughout the country it mands also as the standard lowder. Through excellence of quality asone has it gained so high a regulation and position the kitchess of the uses Housekeeper in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country in the country of the cou A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will been may length of time in any climate, and is not liable like most other powders, to contract dampness and spall by exposure to the atmosphere. The Boyal Baking Powder is for said by the bouldingours everywhere. RADWAY'S REWEDIES

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years, New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dan Sin: Having for all years used your medicines, doubtingly at hiter experiencing their efficacy with full constitute experiencing their efficacy with full constitute to be a pleasure than a duty to thankful the new television of the advantages we have derived from

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from Onels Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need anyone safe from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excrociating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the cure, stomach, Bowels, or other giands, or organs by FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excraciating the pain, i RHKUMATIC, Bed-Rieden, Infirm, Cripoled, Nerve Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatiam,
Coid Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will allow ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will a few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomes, iteratours, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysenter, Chie, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADVATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, it it better than French Brandy or Biliters as a stimular.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There has a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever agree and if other Maiarious, Billions, Scarlet, Typica Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAT'S FILES SO calck as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Firty super bottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Please Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion service and

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Every Day an Increase in Flesh Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIEL

Kidney and Bladder Com Orthary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Protesto, Occape of Water, Incontinence of Grave, British Disease, Albuminuria, and its ail cases where there as brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mind with substances like the white of an egg, or threats ill white silk, or there is a morbid, dark filloss appears and and white bout-dust deposits, and when there is

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent Dz. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there we no neep for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your fissalvest and thought I would try it. b.t. had no faith in it. because I had suffered for twelve years. I took ait bottles of your licady Richef; and there is not a size of tumor to be seen of felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have tor twelve years. The worst tamo was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin, write this op you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. ENAPP.

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

Dounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 22 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, as now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all yone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of pisoivent, nine of licher, and twenty-four bottles of pisoivent, and the licher has been a licher MRS. C. KRAPT. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Ds. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty is you again. My health is greatly improved by your medicines. Three of the tumors are gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropay is gon still improving, and my weight decreasing ver have had a great many calls this aumment to it from this, one troot medicine has done for from this, one troot the three three datasets of the culte a number from this place. Yours with Miss. C. M. We are well sequainted with Mri-estimable lady, and very benevolent, means of selling many bottles of the druggists of Am Arbor, to presents as nal tumors. We have heard of some effected by it. Your heard of some Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly instelem, eigenalty couled with sweet Capurge, regulate, purify, cleane, and strengthen, but way Pillia, for the cure of all disorders of the Surach, Liver, Bowels, Ekriey, Bladser, Nervous and Propagata, Billounesa, Billoun Pever, Indiana Drysepasa, Billounesa, Billoun Pever, in the Internal viscers. Warraned to create the internal viscers. Warraned to consciously create the internal viscers. Warraned to mercury, explain the feels constitution of the internal viscers of the Discouler of the Broad Continuation of the Stomach, Names, Hearthur, Disquist of Food, Fullness of weight of the stomach Studies of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried in Difficult Breathing, Futurering at the Head, Continual Sufficiently as ensured to the stomach sufficiently of the stomach and sufficiency of Personal Links, Stim and Styck, Fain in the Stim.

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Evening En and Charad Rest and ing, Bo Out

Who has not read history of that me Land, and who, whook, has not lone trap? It is propose tion," not of the serf. A number of to spend their were comoine the greate joyment with a mile ed with the proprie wheel Steamer Joi Lakes, and respectable of their plans. DATE OF DE Leave Thursday Return Thu PROG

Thursday morning at So'clock p. im., hours, leaving that at Mackinaw Fride Remain until send ortunity for fisher and a Sanday with sunday, for St. Marice Monday foren steam to Letrat. Lamain until even at Cleveland Would in seeing its plac world-renowned. Thursday morning first will give ampand the Sanday morning first will give ampand the Sanday sanday their gives sand visually, remain and another quiet their goves and visually, remain an ataste of the peace Chicago, arriving SO, aster an assense achedule will be su cessity or our peace will be unour our present weather, was long as we see the TH. wheel Steamer, le have inquired care inat, formerly a le unit at an expense inte as eural, it me looinsoo naving it kooinsoo naving it years), and is ins pinsoo craw. We have carefus stern, and have me tartifus upon Le-staunch and

Every possible company which a socially unexcep elements will be ber will be able to press, are and are tertain popular control to the second part of the second because small. With it room should be as may be dear the second because small with the porthestra or strawing will us. We a lists some well-concerts can be card and parlor dram of the party. can take along There will be blankets, etc. PRICE OF

The price of t including board little the holds toom. There toom for 100 ommodate, so A few tickets who are wising Children over a Everyting in ixcursion coming the commodate, we was to so. Everyt mattresses will mattresses will include the price for no more than it is to hold. APPLIC

All application of the street, at less the parties less the parties pligations receded as week in who ets should not will be given us we shall have party.

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